

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Carter and Europe

America's European allies were promised increased respect and cooperation in one of the potentially most constructive themes of Jimmy Carter's campaign. As President he will quickly face a test of his intentions in response to the nine-country European Community's sea of troubles — including strained relations with the United States.

Last year the U.S. had a \$4.5 billion surplus on farm trade with the European Community (EC) nations. This is just one measure of the community's importance to the U.S. The EC also stands as an encouragement to maintaining and spreading democracy in Europe, since democratic government is a criterion for membership. For example, EC membership is a brake on Italy's letting communism threaten its democratic processes. And the hope of EC membership is a spur to strengthening democracy in Greece, Spain, and Portugal.

Right now the community is preparing for a new democratic step of its own — the first direct election of representatives from its nine countries to the European Parliament in 1978. Along with the Parliament, the EC has a Council of Ministers and a Commission of the European Communities with the executive role of carrying out the council's instructions. Since 1959 these bodies have represented the merged interests of the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Atomic Energy Commission, and the European Economic Community or Common Market.

It is all an enormously ambitious undertaking whose constituency of 250 million has seen considerable mutual benefit to the member nations over the years. But the community's popularity has been falling. The number of EC citizens who consider it a good thing dropped from 63 percent to 53 percent from the fall of 1975 to the summer of 1976, according to a recent poll. And in some ways the member nations are further apart now than they were in the beginning, according to Ferdinand Späth, head of the EC commission's delegation to the U.S.

One chief reason for the disarray is the Arab oil embargo of 1973, which called forth renewed nationalism as individual countries looked out for themselves.

The upshot is that President Carter will face a European Community that is now unlikely to reach the economic and monetary union hoped

for by 1980. His best efforts will be necessary to fashion American policies that help rather than hinder EC stability.

Basic to this is enough responsible stimulation to keep America's own economy moving forward. As Ambassador Späth emphasized to a World Affairs Council meeting in Boston recently, an economic "pause" in the U.S. means a pause in Europe.

Mr. Carter will also need to discern points of mutual benefit in the specific situations that have been causing transatlantic strains. One involves U.S. farmers' desire for protection from food imports subsidized by governments abroad. Another involves EC fertilizer manufacturers' protests that they must pay twice as much for U.S. phosphate rock as do the American manufacturing subsidiaries of companies that produce it.

Despite the community's currently "very depressing" state, Ambassador Späth sees hope in the member nations' growing awareness of the need for community solutions to their problems. He quite rightly stresses the EC's contribution to international stability not only as an incentive to democracy in Europe but as a major partner in negotiations with the third world.

Before the election some European diplomats were saying a Carter victory would be the EC's best hope. In a pre-election message to the community, Mr. Carter displayed an appreciation of increasing Western European unity as an aid to progress in dealing with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. He perceived the purpose of U.S.-European economic cooperation to be "not merely to enhance the prosperity of the industrial countries" but "to hasten the developing countries' progress." He recognized that the U.S. "has sometimes seemed to encourage European unification with words, while preferring to deal with national governments in practice." He offered the European Community a promise and a challenge by saying: "I believe that we should deal with Brussels [EC headquarters] on economic issues to the extent that the Europeans themselves make Brussels the focus of their decisions."

We look forward to Mr. Carter's following through by bolstering this beleaguered community of allies while it is getting its own house in order.

Patience at Geneva

In assessing the Geneva conference on Rhodesia's future, it helps to remember that the parley began on the edge of a precipice, so to speak, and that so far it probably is no closer to falling over than before. Admittedly this is living dangerously, as far as achieving the much-needed Rhodesian racial settlement is concerned. But a lot of fireworks, verbal and negotiatory, always were in prospect, and so things may not actually be as bad as they look. Prime Minister Smith for the Rhodesian whites and the assorted Zimbabwe black leaders have stated their positions, while Britain's Ivor Richard, as chairman of the conference, has been optimistic, gentle, and skillful at avoiding head-on confrontations between the two sides.

Yet the odds are against the racial barrier for Rhodesians. What is at stake in Southern Africa — namely the choice between agreed racial solutions or the grim alternative of racial conflict — is simply too basic for everyone concerned to allow the negotiations to wither or disintegrate without a continued all-out effort to achieve agreement.

It is against this background that U.S. Assistant Secretary William Schaaf and John Reinhardt are reporting on the situation to Henry Kissinger, by traveling through Africa: contacting black African leaders and by keeping in touch with Geneva developments, these two men are a constant reminder to Africans black and white of the American presence in the wings. This is as it should be, since it was the Kissinger initiative, as much as anything, that paved the way for the current discussions.

No breakthrough is in sight at the moment, but this plainly is no time to give up hope of

surmounting the obstacles. The main U.S. role is that of acting as a catalyst, keeping the negotiations going, but making clear at the same time that no one can wave a magic wand and produce a settlement. Only if the talks were in imminent danger of total collapse would a personal intervention by Dr. Kissinger be warranted. But if that becomes necessary, presumably there would be no opposition from President-Elect Carter.

Mr. Smith's return to Salisbury is not of itself too significant, as long as his delegation remains at the Geneva table. As a ruling leader, he faces plenty of urgent problems at home, including the threat of accelerated black guerrilla warfare. And his occasional verbal

hinting of what he will agree to such as his statement that he will accept a date for a possible breakdown of the talks, although he will try hard to maneuver the blacks into appearing responsible for that step.

The black nationalist side, meanwhile, was epitomized by Bishop Mbofema's statement that the black leaders had not come to Geneva to give and take but only to give. He emphasized they are claiming their rights, which include early black majority ruling in Rhodesia. The present stalemate over setting a date for the talks, however, there is no guarantee the blacks could win by force in less than two years, so a peaceful solution might prove quicker, safer, and surer.

Despite the muddled waters and tangled arguments at Geneva, this is the moment to keep chipping away in hope of a breakthrough, not calling it quits. For both sides, any other alternative is unthinkable.

'Good morning, Mr. Callaghan . . . any way I can help



UNESCO for press freedom

A Soviet-sponsored move to impair freedom of the press has just received the resounding rebuff it deserves at the UNESCO conference in Nairobi. This is good news, not only for free-world journalists and their editors but for those anywhere who want to see the media function without government controls. As George Beebe, chairman of the World Press Freedom Committee and associate publisher of the Miami Herald, put it after the Soviet proposal was shelved, probably until 1978: "We hope that future decisions of the conference concerning the news media will avoid any implications of state control. Such restrictions would be contrary to the charter of UNESCO and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

But as Mr. Beebe also noted, there may be other challenges by nations wishing to use a forum such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization for political purposes. These obviously will have to be guarded against as zealously as the representatives of Western countries worked to prevent

any challenge to the new school of thought for the welcome promise to Amy Callaghan for the boys and girls who may be her classmates in Washington. But her prominence made a nationally televised symbol of the emerging black faces of the children and their swirling words that it was a good school where she would have fun.

It is not certain that Amy will attend this particular school. But her parents' preference for keeping her in a public school coincides with the populism of Jimmy Carter. And the televised image of harmony in this racially mixed public school coincides with the concern for bringing all segments of the national community together.

What's most important for Amy, of course, is the school that is best for her as an individual, as free as possible from labeling as President's daughter.

Amy's school

Any child who is a new school is happy for the welcome promise to Amy Callaghan for the boys and girls who may be her classmates in Washington. But her prominence made a nationally televised symbol of the emerging black faces of the children and their swirling words that it was a good school where she would have fun.

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A nose dive for the Concorde

Carter's opposition and legal tangle may keep plane out of U.S.

By Peter C. Siatari

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The future of the controversial Concorde supersonic jetliner in the United States is increasingly hemmed in by legal, political, and economic storm clouds.

The feeling grows here that the British-French plane, which soared into the nation's capital six months ago amid productions of a new "supersonic age," may be doomed to permanently limited service or even fade quietly away.

Environmentalists, once disconsolate, are increasingly confident of fending off the noisy plane, aided by the project's own heavy economic burden. Even one of Concorde's own builders calls its future "a cliff-hanger."

[Even while storm clouds closed in on Concorde, representatives of British Airways and Braniff International Airline began negotiations Wednesday on a proposed Concorde service between London and Dallas by way of Washington, reports Reuters.]

[The planes would fly at 95 percent the speed of sound between Washington and Dallas. In that part of the run over the United States, Braniff crews would fly the supersonic plane. Any agreement between the two airlines would have to be approved by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board and the Department of Transportation.]

Just ahead of the faster-than-sound jetliner lies a difficult court showdown in New York, an unfriendly new presidential administration in Washington, and a production shutdown for the deficit-ridden program. Specific hurdles are these:

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Brezhnev treads warily in an unfamiliar world

By Joseph C. Harsch

An embrace in Belgrade last week tells a great deal about the shape of the power world.

Leonid Brezhnev was there. He embraced Marshal Tito in front of the television cameras for all the world to see and note. He denounced as a "fairy tale" the theory that Yugoslavia is "a helpless little Red Ridinghood whom the bloodthirsty wolf — the aggressive Soviet Union — is preparing to dismember and devour."

Why this parade of protestations of Moscow's affection and friendship and good intentions toward Yugoslavia?

Because, quite simply, Mr. Brezhnev is in an uncomfortable position right now in the power world, knows it, and knows that this is no time for him to be scaring other people by doing what they all think he, or at least his generals and admirals would like very much to do to Yugoslavia.

Mr. Brezhnev is bracketed by two new figures on the world stage. He has never met either of them. He knows almost nothing about either. Both have risen within the last six months out of obscurity. He has made overtures toward both with ambiguous results. One — President-Elect Jimmy Carter of the United States — was polite, but cool. The other — Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of China — was both brusque and rude.

Mr. Brezhnev is dealing with a new and unfamiliar world. During most of his public life he knew about Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai in China. He had his trouble with them inherited from his predecessors who had treated the Chinese as second-class citizens of the Soviet empire. The Chinese leaders had rebelled and defied Moscow. Their passing and the sudden rise

*Please turn to Page 28

Will Quebec cut loose? Not soon

By Phil Gibson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

The question everyone is asking after the surprising election victory of the Quebec separatist party is: Does this mean a breakup of the Canadian confederation?

The answer is: Not in the immediate future at least.

On paper the victory of the Parti Québécois (Quebec Party) in last Monday's provincial elections could be the most propitious event for Canada since it became a confederation in 1867.

It could bring down the curtain on federalism as generations have known it and produce a new North American nation.

But for the time being few are ready to accept that the end of confederation is at hand.

After his dramatic defeat of the ruling Liberal Party, René Lévesque, the PQ's leader, repeated his standing pledge to hold a referendum on separation within two years of forming a government.

Mr. Lévesque, a former Liberal Party provincial Cabinet minister and a moderate among his separatist colleagues, told a tumultuous crowd of 12,000 at PQ headquarters in Montreal:

"From the bottom of our hearts we hope to continue in friendship with other citizens of Canada. This country — Quebec — will be achieved only when an adult society, confident in itself, has approved it in a democratic referendum as we have promised."

That pledge, first made more than a year ago, allowed Quebecers dissatisfied with the Liberal Party government to vote for their only significant alternative, whether or not they favored independence for Quebec. Recent polls have shown 58 percent of Quebecers are not interested in leaving the Canadian confederation.

Although the PQ increased its share of the popular vote by 10 points to 40 percent, the separatists clearly have to make some significant conversions if their objective is to be reached in the manner their leader described.

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Rhodesia talks: under-the-table diplomacy

By June Goodrich

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

The Geneva conference on Rhodesia, has so far held together — and that is no mean feat.

Risking the wrath of one of the African delegations, British chairman Ivor Richard moved to break the three-week stalemate at the conference.

He did it with a skillful bit of diplomatic maneuvering, directed against the Patriotic Front delegation of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

The Patriotic Front has gotten itself out on a limb by insisting that nothing can be discussed until Dec. 1, 1977, is set as the target date for independence. But Britain will not concede this date unequivocally. It says the transition process may take longer.

Agony ends for Beirut

Eyewitness account: tanks and flowers

By William Blakemore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The barricades have come down all over Beirut and the city has undergone profound change.

Urban front lines — for more than a year unthinkable to cross — have dissolved into rubble-strewn boulevards patrolled by massive, flower-decked, Russian-built Syrian tanks and crowds of small boys racing each other to find the best souvenir shell casings and mortar fins.

Giant American-made yellow bulldozers led the infantry and tank columns which started moving into the city center just before dawn Monday. Massive sandbag and earth barricades were pushed out of the way at Palestinian, Lebanese, Israeli, and Lebanese right-wing Christian checkpoints.

Small groups of local fighters watched the demolition, a few local commanders objecting at first to leaders of the Syrian columns. But they quickly acquiesced to the inevitable once their point was made.

As the columns moved down the front line between Chiah and Ain al-Rummaneh — Muslim and Christian neighborhoods respectively which were the most consistent flashpoints of the 20-month-long war — local residents, many of them still in their pajamas, came out of their ruined apartment buildings. A feeling of joyfulness developed amid the roar of tank engines and jostling troop trucks. Small groups clapped and men shouted smiling exchanges with the Syrian soldiers riding by above them.

The bright red wild poinsettias and deep purple bougainvillea which bloom profusely at this time of year were plucked from the road sides and the armored vehicles — moving through districts of concrete apartment buildings in such a state of dilapidation as to be more like a surrealist movie set or a Dis-



AP photo

Syrian and Palestinian in Beirut

neyland gone wrong — were soon decorated with the flowers.

Enormous concrete slabs, drooped like paper from supporting pillars, every facade was peppered with gunfire or shrapnel, many buildings thrust silhouettes into the sky more reminiscent of the aftermath of World War II's aerial bombardments than urban guerrilla warfare.

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Europe

Hungarians live in 'half-freedom'

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest
"I'm tired of Western newspapermen writing that Hungary is more 'free' than other East-bloc countries. What good are such comparisons to us? What good is half-freedom?"

The speaker came from one of the tiny dissident groups operating for some years on the fringe of the ruling Communist Party.

Some are anti-Soviet Mao-ists who were expelled from the Communist Party, others, "idealists" who quit the party claiming its economic reforms and "market socialism" had opened the door to a new, Communist bourgeois life.

A few are writers whose publishing difficulties give them better ground for complaint.

All told, however, they represent no opposition to a party that curbs ultra "liberal" trends and governs as firmly as any other Communist government — but with a pragmatic, lighter touch that has made life brighter and better for most Hungarians.

That majority, moreover, is well aware that this "half-freedom" and gradual reform represent the best and maximum option and are highly preferable to the intolerant, restrictive societies of most of their bloc partners.

It is not merely that last month, for example, Benny Goodman played to a 2,000-seat theater crowded far beyond capacity with rapturous young fans seven deep in the aisles and along the walls. Or that also last week no fewer than 22 of the 33 cinemas here were showing American or other Western movies.

The relative tolerance also has meant:
• Being able to travel (westward included), and for émigrés who left from 1945 and 1965 to return to visit with relatives and friends here.

• Access to a wide range of contemporary world writing. (In any large Budapest bookstore the results of cultural ties with countries as diverse as Sweden and Japan are evident.)

• Being free to talk rather openly about politics with foreigners (as this writer notes ordinary people do more and more).



Hungarians may grumble — but not very loudly

By William

• Evolution of a remarkable modus vivendi between church and state to which leaders of the largest churches — Roman Catholic, Calvinist, and Lutheran — all recently testified.

The government makes considerable efforts to stimulate public interest in affairs. It wants to enliven Parliament, but its political monopoly prevents much happening there.

The press, radio, and television often exercise a lively critical role on domestic policies and give much attention to consumer criticisms of everyday and major shortcomings. Labor unions and the public in general are brought more into the picture of government objectives.

A striking example was the recent introduction of higher prices, most notably for meat. Ministers did a good job of preliminary public relations, explaining the why and wherefore and the background of economic difficulties resulting from world recession.

Everyone grumbled — and very loudly. But never with any threat of the turbulent reactions that shortly before sparked a dangerous government crisis in Poland over a — but clumsily handled — proposal.

A party committee meeting Oct. 26 was concerned with Marxist-Leninist education and ideology. Observers noted it equated "six decades of struggle" by Hungary's own revolutionary workers' movement with the "rich and practical experience" of the Soviet party as a guide to present-day Hungarian policies.

A small point in fine print for students, perhaps, coupled with Janos Kadar's insistence that "one can be friend of the Soviet Union and a Hungarian." It gives no Hungarians a sense of running at least their domestic affairs.

The continued, but discreetly unobtrusive, Soviet presence is something they just do not bother talking about.

Russia is no big bad wolf, Brezhnev tells Yugoslavs

Visit to Belgrade intended to allay Tito's fears

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade
Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev has given President Tito the expected disavowal of sinister intentions against Yugoslavia and yet another pledge of Soviet recognition and respect for Yugoslav independence.

But his choice of words in dismissing Western speculation about possible Soviet designs on Yugoslavia in the post-Tito period was not altogether to Yugoslav taste.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke of "absurd fabrications" in which "the authors of fairy tales are trying to present Yugoslavia as a poor, helpless little state, about to be torn apart and devoured."

In his remarks at a banquet honoring Mr. Brezhnev, President Tito had spoken of his country's "friendly, comprehensive, and stable" relations with the Soviet Union.

Independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference, and respect for both the differing domestic policies and the international positions of the two countries.

He reminded his visitor that these principles had been set out in the joint declarations of 1965 and 1968 on "differing roads to socialism" (as practiced by Yugoslavia) and had been included in subsequent "Soviet-Yugoslav statements."

President Tito made no reference to the Soviet Union's apparent periodic disregard of these conditions, but the inferences were clear. In his reply, Mr. Brezhnev made the ex-

pected acknowledgment of Yugoslav "differences" and of the principles written into past agreements. But an allusion to the Soviet Communist Party's "leading role" and an implied hint that Yugoslavia proceeded from this standpoint raised some eyebrows here.

Tito not amused
Some listeners laughed when Mr. Brezhnev referred to Yugoslavia as a "helpless little Red Riding Hood," but one of those present said President Tito was not amused.

A spokesman for the Yugoslav leader said later that Mr. Brezhnev's remarks were directed mainly at U.S. President-Elect Carter's election campaign statements on Yugoslavia.

In his final TV debate with President Ford, Mr. Brezhnev had said:

"In a further mark of Yugoslavia's sensitivity to the various questions raised about its future outside this country, the spokesman added that, 'Yugoslavia has not asked and will not ask for protection from any quarter and does not need it.'"

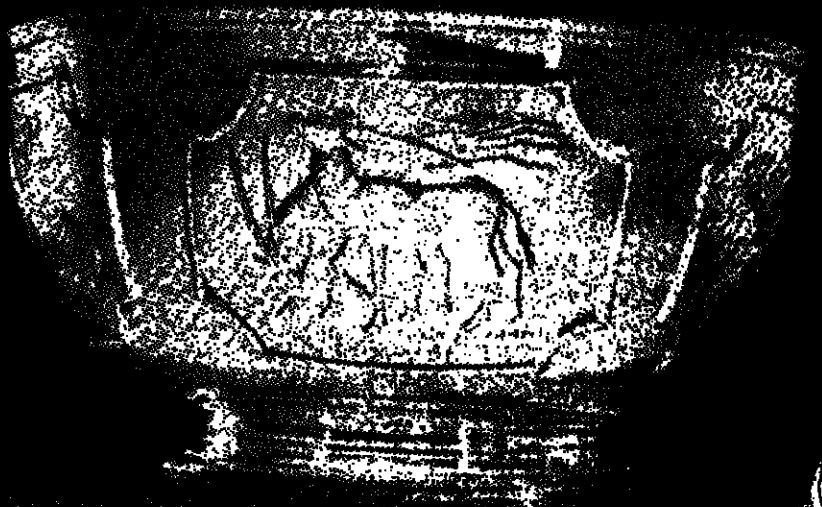
Mr. Brezhnev's visit was underlined as the set piece of obviousness was designed to be, with the Yugoslav offering all the courtesies of a good host but making quite clear what was expected of their guest.

The Soviet leader was presented with the Yugoslav Order of Friendship, with high praise for himself and the Soviet Union's "decisive" role in World War II and its subsequent efforts for peace.

Mr. Brezhnev planted a "tree of peace" on Tuesday in Belgrade's Park of Friendship. Although this is not an official visit, Mr. Brezhnev has been treated as a chief of state throughout his stay here.

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Europe

Will Jimmy Carter keep Stephen the Good's crown?

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest
When President-Elect Jimmy Carter begins to look over United States relations with communist Eastern Europe, among the problems on his desk will be a jewel-studded gold crown.

It is Hungary's. The early medieval symbol of this middle European nation's statehood, it was worn by the first Christian king, Stephen the Good, 1,000 years ago.

The crown was stolen by Hungary's pro-Nazi fascists in their flight from the Soviet Army at the end of World War II. They surrendered it to American troops, and the crown has been in U.S. custody ever since.

Two subsequent phases of East-West cold war — first during Stalin's last years and then

amid new tensions following Soviet intervention against Hungary's bid for independence in 1956 — precluded its return.

One impediment was the Mindszenty case. Hungary's Roman Catholic primate, Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, took refuge in the U.S. Embassy here after the 1956 defeat. He remained there until the Vatican negotiated his withdrawal in 1971 in a package deal designed to ease the position of the Hungarian church.

The new church-state relationship has come to benefit the substantial Protestant congregations as well as the larger Roman Catholic community.

Moves toward better relations with the U.S. began when the Hungarian Government paid up on American claims for property compensation. The U.S. returned Hungarian gold looted by the Nazis in the war.

But the crown has remained in the U.S. in spite of a recommendation made in 1974 to then President Richard M. Nixon by a visiting official U.S. mission that it be returned to facilitate trade and an American stake in Hungarian plans to do more business in the West.

"For a long time," a leading Hungarian editor told this writer, "every American diplomat or visiting official one talks with has said, 'Oh, yes, the crown must be returned.' But when? First the Nixon crisis and then the election year have held it up."

This source and others stressed Hungary's interest in better relations with the U.S., including more trade and other economic links in spite of the overall commitment within the Soviet economic area.

To Hungarians the crown is a sensitive national issue. After years of official silence, the

government is indicating that further improvement in contacts with the U.S. depends on its restoration.

A Hungarian-U.S. economic council already exists. Establishment of a permanent American trade mission here is being discussed. The Hungarians are hoping for a bilateral trade agreement in two years.

In recent years Hungarian agriculture has shifted to American and West European farm techniques and machinery, with impressive results.

The Hungarians are aware that restitution of the crown is a sensitive subject for the U.S. administration, especially after the rumpus over President Ford's ill-phrased remarks on Eastern Europe during the pre-election debates with Mr. Carter.

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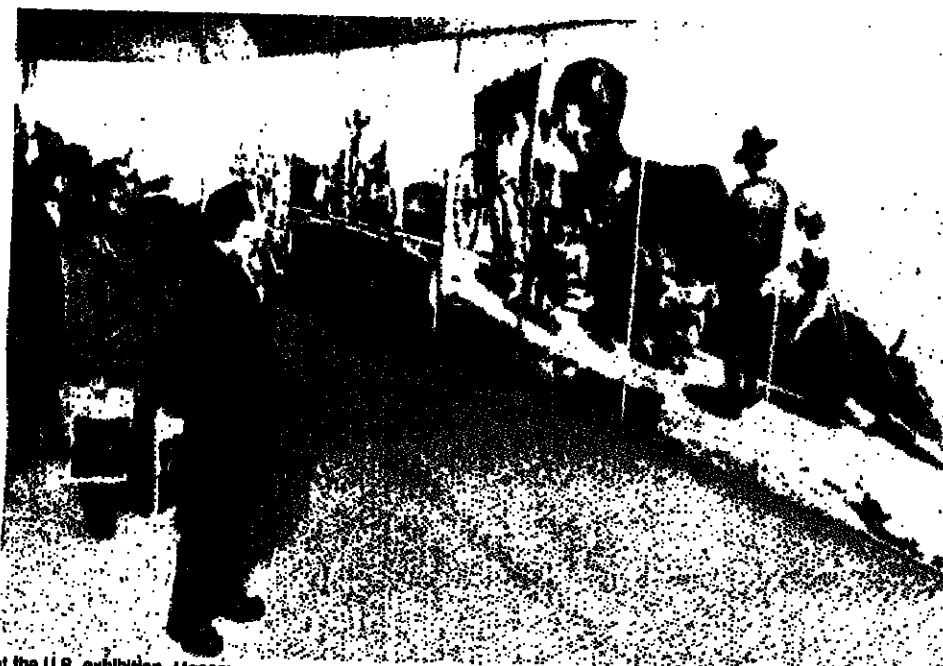
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At the U.S. exhibition, Moscow

Mural showing wagon trains moving west catches Russian eye

U.S. exhibition

American guides are Moscow's favorite display

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The Bill of Rights, in Russian, hangs on one wall, and the Declaration of Independence, also in Russian, on another. But the Soviet citizens are much more interested in the young American guide:

"How much do you make?" "Do you own a car?" "How long did you have to wait for it?" (people here may wait for years). "If you lose your job, does the government pay you?" "How much did you pay for your ring?" and "Whom did you vote for?"

The questions fly thick and fast from the 8,000 people a day moving slowly through the first U.S. national exhibition to be staged in Moscow since the famous "kitchen debate" exhibit in 1959 at which former Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev clashed with then U.S. Vice-President Richard Nixon.

Many of the visitors today wait outside in the winter cold for as long as five hours to get in.

The thirst for information about Americans is evident. The crowds pay solemn attention to the films, historical exhibits, and photographs, as well as to a 1911 Model T Ford, a Conestoga wagon, and a replica of the 1902 Wright brothers glider from the Kittyhawk Museum. But they really cluster around guides dotted throughout the 13 exhibit areas.

"When I tell them I own a truck, they find it hard to understand," said one young guide, Jim Toppin of Pittsburgh, as he stood on duty in white turtleneck sweater, blue blazer, and giant lapel button. "Here only the government owns trucks. So we talk about that."

"When I say I have an old car, which we use for weekends or after work, people always ask why I don't have a new one," said Dale Mallig of New York. "They think it's a joke."

Mr. Mallig was taking flash pictures with a Japanese camera, added, "They ask me how much the camera costs, and start comparing the figure with the cost of cars and so on. They are interested in everything."

Another common question: "How much does it cost to get an apartment?"

The final display area is a colorful look at everyday American life, complete with color TV, a variety of telephones, an American motor automobile, a boom box, a washing machine, a vacuum cleaner, a hair dryer, and a bright blue riding boots and riding machine. Different types of music play through earphones hung on the cords from the display.

Standing in the middle of it all, Latvian film maker Andris Kravits said his favorite parts of the show were the telephones, the motor car, the boom box, and the washing machine.

Others, however, on their second or third visit, are looking for changes in the Soviet Union. "I'm looking for changes in the Soviet Union," said a young man from Leningrad. "I'm looking for changes in the Soviet Union."

Moscow's hold on E. Europe
More economic than militaryBy David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev is racing through a month of closely watched summit meetings with leaders of Eastern Europe.

As the bands play and the flags flutter and the state dinners show off their finery, analysts here are drawing these conclusions:

• Moscow's dominance is as much economic as it is military these days. Eastern Europe needs raw materials and a market for its machinery. The huge Soviet Union provides both. This year it is providing grain as well from its own bumper harvest to offset the drought-stricken harvests in East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

Poland in particular, which one analyst here rates as the Soviet Union's biggest problem since Czechoslovakia in 1968, needs economic help badly.

• The recent visit here by Polish party leader Edward Gierek, heading a delegation designed to show that he speaks for all shades of Polish opinion, is seen as a bid for a wide range of economic aid.

Poland, which was hit this summer by mass protests against food-price increases, has a mushrooming foreign debt caused by importing Western machinery to increase economic growth.

• Moscow is particularly eager to emphasize the Eastern bloc's cohesion following a series of developments that

it fears might pull in the opposite direction: Last year's Helsinki summit conference with its call for freer exchanges of people and ideas; the East Berlin gathering of European Communist parties this past summer with its declaration that Communist states were free to choose their own roads to the future; and election-campaign statements in the United States suggesting that Moscow was not in full command of the East bloc.

• The military element of Moscow's dominance is still there. Mr. Brezhnev is thought likely to attend the top-level political committee meeting of the Warsaw Pact on Nov. 26-27 in Bucharest. It will be the first such meeting in 2 1/2 years.

Diplomats here expect some kind of announcement at the meeting about coordinating still more the foreign policies of the pact nations. It could be a standing committee of foreign ministers, like that of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO).

This would be more cosmetic than far-reaching, analysts say, since with the exception of Yugoslavia and Romania, the foreign policies of East-bloc countries already follow the Soviet line closely.

Strengthening the "international socialist community" has been a theme throughout Mr. Gierek's visit here. One point he might be seeking is constant prices for Soviet deliveries (rather than prices, continually forced up by inflation).

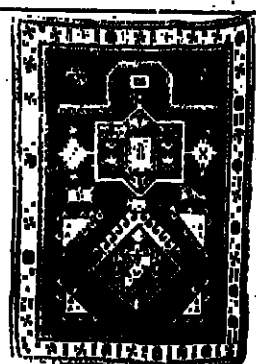
Mr. Brezhnev surely was interested in how the Polish leader intends to carry out

announced food-price rises — even though they have been scaled down considerably from the 100 percent raises that touched off protests last summer.

This is Mr. Gierek's first full-scale, full-dress visit here.

Mr. Brezhnev's coming summit visit to Belgrade will be his first for five years. Clearly he is looking toward a post-Tito Yugoslavia, but Western analysts here do not think he is planning any kind of military invasion. "There are other ways," remarked one, indicating a range of intelligence and economic options.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda went out of its way to refer to the 1955 Belgrade agreement, in which Moscow and Belgrade agreed not to interfere in each other's affairs. "A mild olive branch," one diplomatic analyst commented.

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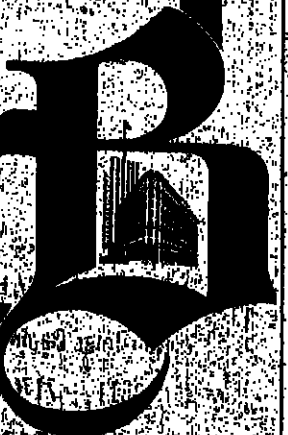
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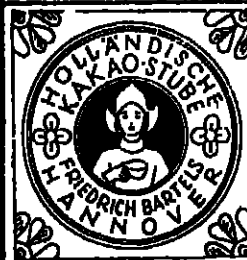
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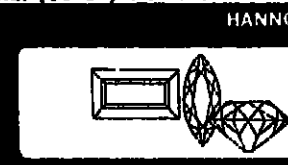


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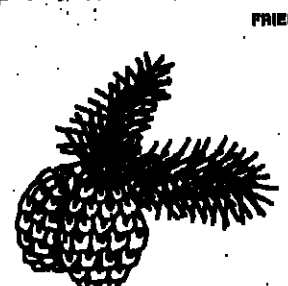
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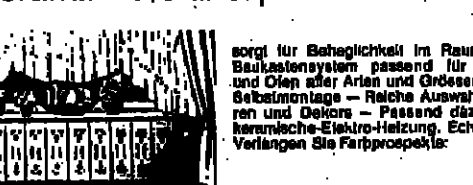
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Communist feud perils Greek composer

By Peter Mellas
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
Greece's composer-politician Mikis Theodorakis is deeply involved in a feud with the Moscow-oriented Greek Communist Party. As a result the composer has threatened to move to Sweden.

Known internationally for his music, especially for his scores in the films "Zorba the Greek" and "Z," Mr. Theodorakis became an active communist as a young man. He organized the communist youth movement Grigoris Lambrakis in 1963 and was elected to Parliament in 1964 as a representative of the United Democratic Left (EDA), the communist front political party in Greece at that time.

Communist split

Under the military dictatorship the Greek Communist Party (KKE) split into two factions. The Moscow-oriented faction became known as the "KKE of the exterior" and the other independent faction as the "KKE of the interior." The latter now is aligned with the Euro-communist trend of the French, Italian, and Spanish Communist parties.

After the collapse of the military junta in July, 1974, and the restoration of democracy, Mr. Theodorakis made an unsuccessful attempt to unify the two Communist factions. Later he became active in the EDA which continued as an independent socialist political party.

The composer has frequently aired his own views, saying, for instance, that the moderate conservative Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis represents the best possible choice for Greece under the present circumstances.

Series of concerts

Believing that music and politics are closely related areas of self-expression, Mr. Theodorakis launched a series of concerts this year as a way of communicating with the people.

At a concert at Patras in August he was the target of several attacks which were generally attributed to KNE, the youth section of the "KKE of the exterior."

At Salonika in September the attacks were stepped up with intimidation against those who planned to attend the concert and threatening graffiti all over the stadium where the concert was held.

Mr. Theodorakis denounced the attacks and

blamed both the KNE and the "KKE of the exterior" for them. The two organizations denied the charges. But the composer claimed subsequent threats had become so annoying that he had decided to move to Sweden, where he could concentrate on his creative work.

Government reassurances

At that point Premier Karamanlis's government stepped into the fray with an appeal to the composer to reconsider his decision to leave the country and reassurances about his safety.

The government followed this with a strongly worded comment condemning the tactics of the "KKE of the exterior" as similar to Stalinist methods.

The "KKE of the exterior" responded by denouncing the government's position as heralding a new period of persecution of Greek communists.

Former Premier Panayiotis Kannelopoulos who championed the opposition against the dictatorship has criticized the attacks against Mr. Theodorakis and cautioned his countrymen against bigotry regardless of its origin.

The "KKE of the interior" and EDA also have issued statements in support of Mr. Theodorakis.



Mikis Theodorakis

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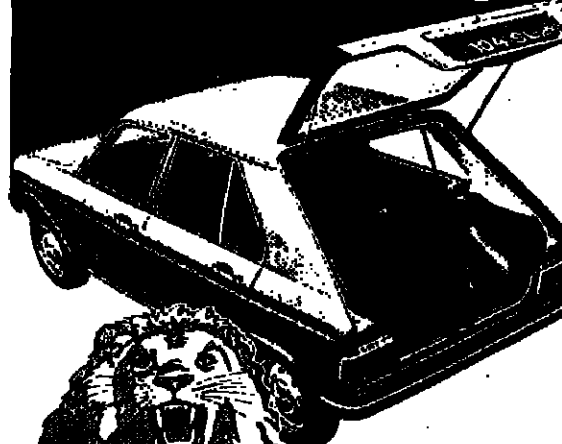
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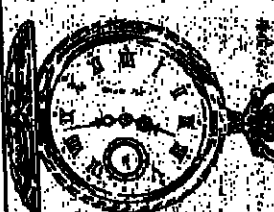
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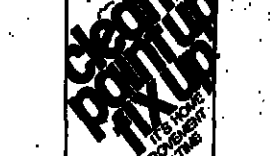
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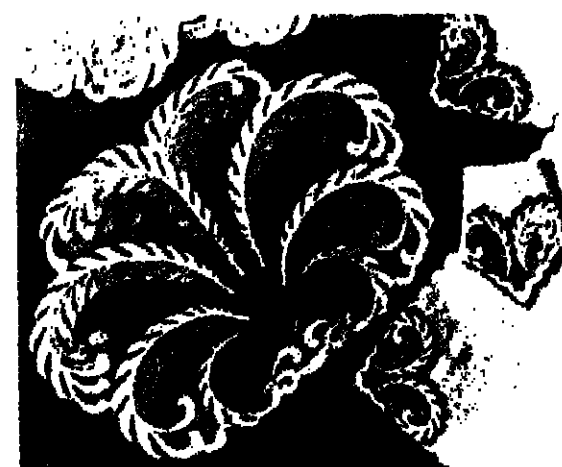
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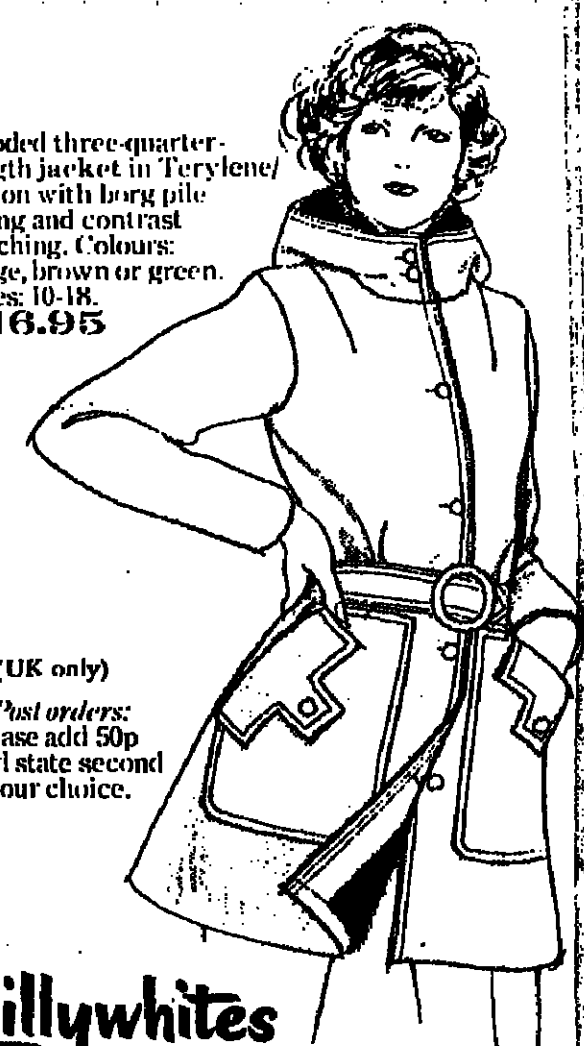
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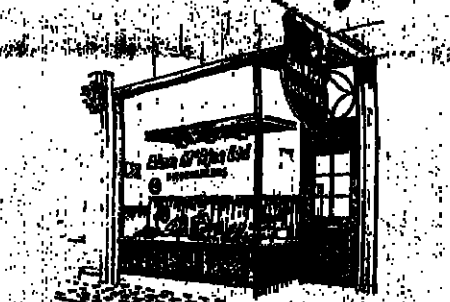
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Australia

Tasmania: one port in a storm of protests

By Denis Warner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

Nuclear ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet in search of a port have been rebuffed around the shores of the Pacific by conservationists and Communists and by those who are simply afraid of nuclear power.

Union black bans, demonstrations, and placards with the familiar "Yankee Go Home" are now the norm.

When Task Force 77 under Rear-Admiral Henry P. Gildeman sailed up the magnificent estuary of the Derwent River in Tasmania, with the USS Enterprise in the lead, the expectation was for more of the same.

The State of Tasmania has been ruled for the better part of half a century by a Labor Government — and in Australia labor governments do not usually care for visits by nuclear ships.

Out to greet the Big E as she sailed the 12

miles up river to Hobart was a flotilla of 120 yachts and motor cruisers. Two of the 120 were hostile. One had hoisted a banner "Radiation Kills." The other simply proclaimed "Nuclear Power." All the rest had come in welcome.

From that moment the Big E's visit never looked back. A doctor in solitary protest climbed to the top of Mount Wellington which rises 4,000 feet above harbor and there in a trench that he had dug for himself consumed only water for the week the Big E remained in port. Unsympathetic Hobartians shed no tears for him as day after day the mountain top received new coats of snow.

Behind the invitation was the thought of 5,500 free-spending sailors loose in a state that has been suffering from the highest rate of unemployment in Australia. But if commercialism was a motive for the invitation, it had little to do with the nature of the welcome.

The Tasmanians turned themselves inside out to be good hosts, and as for the sailors, their behavior was impeccable. For the entire

period that the Big E was in port the shore patrol made only one arrest.

Sailors who wanted to be taken into the rugged Tasmanian west coast mountains, where the Roaring Forties blow so hard that some of the undergrowth is known as Horizontal Scrub. Others went fishing, golfing, shooting.

The midlands town of Ross turned on a rodeo for the Big E's Texans, who to the delight of the locals, turned up wearing Texan hats. One sailor so impressed the officials of a local show with his knowledge of cattle that he was appointed one of the judges. Three others joined a local band. Some even played cricket.

When the Task Force sailed down the Derwent at the end of the stay, the Big E bought half a page in the local newspaper to say thank you. It was addressed to the "friendly people of Hobart" and was signed by Captain C.C. Smith, the Big E's captain.

"I want you to know you're very welcome here," said the State premier at an official welcome to the Enterprise. "It was John Cur-

tin, when he was the leader of the Labor Party, who began the Australian-American alliance. Americans are warmly welcome here, I hope you bring more."

That will suit Admiral Gildeman very well. "I have never known such hospitality," he said. "We intend to make Hobart a regular port for R and R [rest and recreation]."

That will also suit Hobart very well. It is, of course, too much to expect that the sailors from all other U.S. ships that put in at Hobart will necessarily receive the same sort of welcome, or that their behavior will always endear them to the locals.

Other visits may lack the spontaneity on the part of the locals and the enthusiasm of the sailors that made the Big E's visit so successful.

But American officials are delighted to have found a port with no significant prejudice against nuclear ships. And the Australian Government is equally pleased that left-wing attempts to curtail visits by American warships, nuclear or non-nuclear, have now had a ground swept away from under their feet.

Africa

Black arrests sets off white shouting match in S. Africa

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

The South African Government's crackdown on students in the black townships has led to a shouting match in Pretoria between the country's most outspoken defender of civil liberties and Minister of Justice James T. Kruger.

Mrs. Helen Suzman, one of the leaders of the Progressive Reform Party and for years the party's only representative in Parliament, went to the Ministry of Justice last Monday to complain about the arrest of students in Soweto, the big black township on the fringe of Johannesburg where anti-government disturbances began last summer.

"He is absolutely intransigent," she declared when she left the minister's office.

Mrs. Suzman charges that the police have been going from house to house in parts of Soweto with school registers, arresting senior

students who did not take their final examinations.

Thousands of students have boycotted classes since the unrest started on June 16.

Now, says Mrs. Suzman, "Apparently the police seem to think that failure to write examinations identifies schoolchildren with student militants."

Confronted by statements by top police officers denying that there have been widespread arrests of children on political grounds, Mrs. Suzman said: "My information is very different from theirs."

She questioned Mr. Kruger about the arrest of children under 16 by the police and about allegations that they were being held without their parents or lawyers knowing where and without being able to get in touch with them.

She said Mr. Kruger denied that children of this age were being held.

But Mrs. Suzman said: "He did not give me any satisfactory answers. When I presented

specific cases, he merely gave assurances that this was not taking place."

Mr. Kruger did undertake to re-examine statements by parents who say that their children are being held.

He has promised to set up a special "police bureau" to answer all parents' questions about the arrest or disappearance of their children.

Time and again community leaders have warned the government to stop the arrests, and Dr. Mmamse Buthelezi, chairman of the Soweto Black Parents' Association, has said that black leaders will not start a dialogue with the police until the arrests stop.

"Peace cannot prevail while war is being waged," he said. "There is no peace on our streets, and our homes are ceasing to be places of refuge for our children. Parents and children alike are in a state of panic."

Mr. Kruger's view is that "the law must take its course."

"I am going to clear up the gangster element that is about, people who are responsible for as many as millions and millions of dollars of damage, and many murders and many deaths."

Meanwhile, the black parents, he said, were "not doing enough to chase their children back to school."

The South African Institute of Race Relations estimates that nearly 4,200 people have been charged in court since the unrest erupted in June. More than 1,200 have been convicted of various charges — 926 juveniles and 355 adults.

Hundreds of students have fled the country. A spokesman for the office of the president of Botswana says that more than 500 students from Soweto have arrived there since the unrest started, and more than 100 have fled to Swaziland, the little kingdom on the border of Mozambique.

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Africa

Will Carter use a carrot and whip on South Africa?

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
One of South Africa's main Afrikaans newspapers announced defiantly in two-inch-high letters on its front page: "Suid Afrika skrik nie vir Carter" — "South Africa isn't scared of Carter." Yet there is considerable apprehension among white nationalist right-wingers here about the effect of Mr. Carter's election on U.S. policy toward their country.

But blacks and whites who are working for political change here welcome Mr. Carter's victory.

The comment in a cartoon in the mass-circu-

lation African paper "World" summed it up. It showed newspaper placards all over a street, all announcing the Carter win, and a grinning African worker waving his newspaper and shouting "Congratulations, Jimmy... we're so glad!"

Reasons for the fears of white hard-liners and for the tinge of anticipation among opposition whites and the blacks include these:

- The various campaign statements by Mr. Carter, his commitment to majority rule, his demands for racial justice, his intention to use the "whole array of America's peace-keeping arsenal" to keep peace in southern Africa and to bring about necessary change, and his promise to use American "clout" and American

economic leverage against the present "repressive South African Government system."

- The feeling that Mr. Carter will be under greater pressure to achieve ascertainable improvements in South Africa than previous United States presidents because of the formidable black lobby that surrounds and supports him.

- The recognition that a Democratic president backed by a Democratic Congress will be powerfully placed to enact his policies.

The English-language Argus, the largest daily newspaper in Cape Town, seat of the South African Parliament, declared that to judge from his statements, "Mr. Carter in-

tends to use a combination of a carrot and a whip on South Africa" to make it abandon race discrimination and to force it to introduce racial justice. It points out the enormous economic benefits of cooperation with the United States, but it warns that to be able to enter such a relationship, South Africa will have to "jettison apartheid and the whole wretched system of racial discrimination and injustice that has persisted so long."

It concludes: "Partnership with the United States in building a better South Africa based on justice for all is an exhilarating prospect which it seems Mr. Carter may very well put to South Africa in terms which it may not be able to refuse, even if it wanted to."

Jewish lawyer defends Israel's Palestinians

By Sara Terry
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Massachusetts
To the many Palestinians whom she has represented in her country's military courts, Israeli lawyer Felicia Langer is "the other face of Israel."

Mrs. Langer, an Israeli Jew of Polish background, has for nearly a decade defended, both in court and out, the rights of Palestinians living in the territory occupied by Israel since the 1967 war — a service which has not endeared her to her countrymen.

She is a member of Rakah, the pro-Moscow Israeli Communist Party, which advocates Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war.

To hear Mrs. Langer tell it, her work has

gone beyond a mere occupation to an all-inclusive life-style.

In a recent lecture at Harvard University, one stop in a brief United States tour, she spoke of the "violation of human rights of Palestinians" that she has witnessed in Israel. These first-hand experiences have been the basis for testimony she has given at the United Nations and Amnesty International.

Her reason for coming to the U.S., said Mrs. Langer, was to make Americans aware of the urgency of the situation of Palestinians in Israel, and to stress the fact the Israeli occupation was not the answer to the Middle East problem.

By her account, many Palestinians have been arrested with no cause and tortured or their homes demolished — all in violation of The Hague and Geneva conventions.

"I couldn't agree with the armed occupation," she explains, adding that defending the Palestinians left without a homeland was a natural extension of her "compassion for the oppressed, the underdog."

Mrs. Langer cites harassment by the government and her fellow Israelis as well as daily threats on her life and home as commonplace occurrences.

A few years ago she wrote a book, "With My Own Eyes," which documented cases of human and civil rights violations by the Israeli military. She was forced to publish it herself since there were no Israeli publishers willing to deal with its text.

Since she speaks specifically of the situation in Israel, Mrs. Langer is often accused of ignoring the plight of Jews in surrounding Arab states.

When questioned about this and her seeming readiness to condemn only Israel's actions, Mrs. Langer quotes the German poet Bertold Brecht who was also once accused of exclusively criticizing his own country: "Let the others speak about their own shame — I shall speak about my own."

Mrs. Langer says the only solution she sees to this "clear contravening of international law" is the Israeli evacuation of all territories occupied since 1967 and the return of the Palestinians to their homeland.

Although she is aware of the overwhelming majority of Israelis would vehemently oppose such a move, Mrs. Langer asserts, "The occupation is a disaster not only for the occupied, but also for the occupiers. We must turn the tormented soil of the Middle East, which is full of graves, into an orchard."

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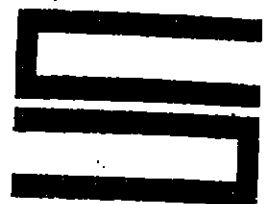


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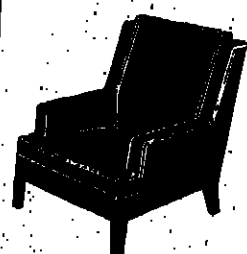
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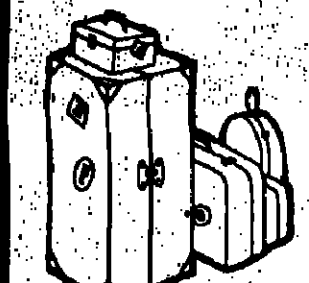
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Middle East

The rush is on for 'cheap' oil

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
A hefty 10 to 15 percent boost in world oil prices now expected in December is already affecting shipping, transport, and financial circles in the Middle East and Europe.

If the price increase is confirmed it would mean higher prices for gasoline, fuel oil, and industrial oil in the United States and Western Europe, industry sources say.

Oil importers are rushing to buy up every available barrel of crude oil before the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meets Dec. 15 in Doha, capital of the Persian Gulf emirate of Qatar, to set higher prices.

This rush has at least temporarily stirred some action in the rather sluggish market for tankers carrying the crude oil from Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula ports to oil-thirsty ports in the West and the Far East, major shipping operators here report.

Higher air fares planned

The main international airlines already have a contingency plan to raise air fares by about 2.5 percent if oil prices rise 10 percent Jan. 1, Reuters reported from the International Air Transport Association conference in Singapore.

U.S. Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb said in a recent interview with the Washington Post that OPEC ought to be told that it is not entitled to a dime of increase. A 10 percent boost would add \$4 billion to U.S. oil import bills projected at \$38 billion to \$40 billion next year.

OPEC's powerful economic commission met Nov. 15 at OPEC headquarters in Vienna to draw up the agenda for the Dec. 15 Doha meeting of oil ministers.

Tanker upturn seen

The current rush to buy crude oil at the price levels of between \$11 and \$12 a barrel, where it has been kept frozen by OPEC for the past 16 months, has brightened the immediate future for the charter (tanker operators), says a spokesman for Greece's Nomikos shipping agency here. A couple of 230,000-ton super-tankers which might otherwise be idle are now on their way to the Gulf, and tanker rates for the long hauls have gone up points in the past week.

"We don't know whether this will last after the December oil decisions or not," the spokesman continued. "We still have plenty of tonnage available, but the picture for the shipping business is definitely brighter. Oil tankers, especially the very large crude oil carrier (VLOC) ships of more than 200,000 deadweight tons, are not affected in the same way by major congestion at Mideast ports as are dry carriers."



At oil site in Qatar

How high will prices climb?

By Sven Simon

The authoritative London shipping bulletin, Lloyd's List, reported idle tanker tonnage had fallen by Nov. 1 for the seventh successive month since the doldrums of last April, when 544 ships were idle. But 51 very large and eight ultralarge crude carriers were idle Nov. 1, with 17 tankers moving directly from builders' yards to lay-up berths, Lloyd's List said.

Financial surpluses reported

Last month, Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, told a meeting in New York that financial surpluses of major oil producers, like Saudi Arabia, were rising again. They might not continue to be willing to keep producing enough oil to meet rising world demand, he suggested.

Crude oil deliveries from the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) in Saudi Arabia dropped off in September, but rose again in October to about 9.5 million barrels per day, a record average, the Middle East Economic Survey reported.

Saudi Communications Minister Alawi Darwish Kayyal told a recent Arab-European conference on economic cooperation in Switzerland that, contrary to reports, Saudi Arabia

plans no cutback in its giant oil-connected natural-gas collection and industrial network.

Mr. Kayyal said Saudi Arabia favored a moderate oil price increase but would think twice before approving it.

Moderate view countered

Opposing the moderate Saudi view was OPEC's secretary-general, Meschach Foyle of Nigeria, who said last May's OPEC meeting in Indonesia would have been justified if it had raised oil prices 40 percent to keep pace with world inflation.

Shah Reza Pahlavi of Iran stated flatly in a recent interview that the price of oil would be increased again and that an increase of 15 percent still meant that the purchasing power of producing countries had dropped 25 percent because of inflation.

United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said al-Otaibi told a Tokyo oil seminar this week that his federation would back no more than a 10 percent rise. Abu Dhabi's semi-official newspaper Al-Ithidha urged Nov. 8 that oil exporters raise prices to cope with a three-fold increase in prices of industrial goods, and that oil states withdraw funds from foreign banks to invest them in their own economies.

Behind the planes-for-Iran dispute

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Northrop Corporation and the U.S. Navy are running into formidable opposition in their campaign to persuade the U.S. Government to permit the sale to the Shah of Iran of 250 land-based versions of the F-18 jet fighter.

According to Robert F. Ellsworth, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, "It [the F-18] will be the subject of study and review" which may result in "a qualitative change regarding arms sales to Iran."

Why so much fuss over the sale of 250 aircraft which are land-based modifications of the plane the United States Navy is already flying? The Shah says he will need them to replace the F-4 when that redoubtable military workhorse begins to age around 1982.

A large part of the trouble appears to derive from the way in which Thomas V. Jones, the dynamic chairman of Northrop, personally has promoted the sale of a plane that does not yet exist except on paper, that the Defense Department says is not needed for U.S. defense purposes, and that has not been approved for construction.

Concern over cost

Although a Northrop spokesman has stated that "no U.S. tax money" will be involved in the transaction, some Defense officials fear the United States eventually will foot much of the development costs — estimated at between \$250 million and \$392 million.

Mr. Jones is believed to have inspired a letter Sept. 12, from Gen. Hassan Toufanian, Iran's vice-minister of war, to Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld offering to put up \$8 million toward the technological development of the land-based plane. The Northrop chairman was said to have let it be known in Tehran that the Defense Department already had approved the project.

But a meeting of the Defense Department's Defense System Acquisition Review Council (DSARC) soon made it clear that approval would not be easy. Some of its members were wary over the prospect of a foreign country putting up money for technological development of a U.S. plane. Some wanted assurance that production of the planes for the Shah would not hold up production of 800 carrier-based craft for the U.S. Navy. In addition, they wanted to hear from the State Department, which bears prime responsibility for determining sales policy, and how the deal would affect U.S. national interests. And they wanted the U.S. Congress's OK.

Request respected

Defense Department officials also were respecting a request by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the closing days of the last Congress to not submit for approval any more major system sales until the administration completes a review of all military sales to Persian Gulf countries. This study, commissioned last February, should be completed in the next few weeks, before the end of the present administration.

Another inhibiting factor so far as the Defense Department is concerned was the position taken by Fred Ikle, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), that any more fighter aircraft introduced into the Gulf would be "destabilizing."

The sale would be most advantageous to Northrop, which has thrived under Mr. Jones's direction. Together with related equipment and services the 250 aircraft, worth about \$8 million each, probably would sell for about \$4 billion.

Should this occur, Northrop, which lost out in the competition with General Dynamics to build a new light fighter for the Air Force, might well overtake General Dynamics because the F-18, (for land-based) actually is derived not only from the carrier-borne F-15 but from the F-17 which lost out to General Dynamics' F-16.

Constant state of siege cramps Israeli economy

By Francis O'Neil
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
Israelis are asking just how long they can go on bearing the material sacrifices demanded of them to ensure the security of a beleaguered nation ever in a state of siege.

They are prompted to ask by the month-long labor troubles which have already interrupted or seriously hindered medical services, airport and harbor traffic, and tax collection. Simultaneously, about a quarter of the country's labor force is locked in wage disputes with employers.

Israelis are the highest taxed people in the world: 71 percent of the country's national income comes from taxes. They spend 35 percent of their gross national product on defense, six times as big a proportion as do the people of the United States. Inflation this year is running at about 24 percent.

In very few months this year, there has been a 10 percent increase in the cost of living. Higher prices for imports. The government has recently cut health, education, and welfare services. And its latest austerity move includes drastic cuts in food subsidies. This has produced a sudden increase of about 20 percent in the cost of bread.

The sheer pressure of this burden lies behind the current demand for higher wages from all state-employed physicians, all clerical civil servants, all engineers and related professions in the civil service, and a host of others.

The Dead Sea potash works, one of the few export industries exploiting local mineral resources, locked its gates because of unacceptable wage claims. So did the Assiut fruit-canning works at Be'er Sheva near Tel Aviv. And western businessmen supply their forecasts published abroad.

One of the strengths of this nation has become its weakness: the country's establish-

ment has come from the ranks of the labor movement. The majority of Cabinet ministers are fee-paying members of the Histadrut, the overall union organization. When the Cabinet takes up a labor dispute, ministers usually find themselves in confrontation with their own trade-union organization.

Over the past few years, ministers have not hesitated to meet the unions head on on a number of sensitive issues. For example, they have passed a law making strikes illegal unless approved by the trade unions. They also have used court orders to maintain vital public services.

The result has been that either strikes are called in defiance of the unions or the workers adopt "sanctions" such as partial work, refusal to do overtime, and other forms of slow-down.

Court-restrained strikers have managed to satisfy the law without actually doing their jobs.

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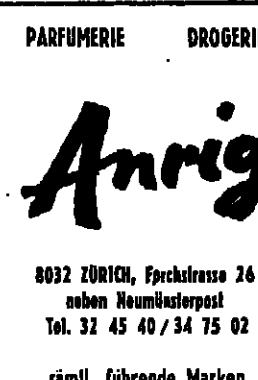
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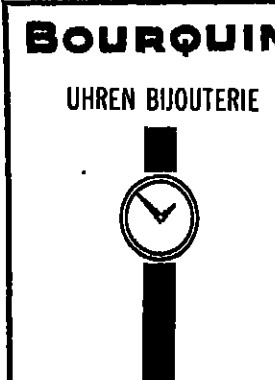
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Middle East

Israel wary of Egypt peace offer

By Francis O'Neil
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem
Israeli officials voice doubt about the sincerity of "peace offers" made recently by Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat and his Foreign Minister, Ismail Fahmy.

They regard the offers as part of an Egyptian diplomatic offensive aimed at influencing the future Carter administration and in particular the incoming U.S. Congress.

The Egyptian leader sent a verbal message to Israel through a U.S. congressional delegation saying Egypt wanted a full peace treaty rather than an accord of non-belligerency with Israel, with no preconditions as to the return of territory and an open agenda in the negotiations.

However, Mr. Fahmy laid down four conditions for peace between Israel and the Arabs:

- An Israeli withdrawal to the lines of 1967
- The establishment of a Palestinian state in the territories vacated (the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip)
- A ban on nuclear arms in the Middle East.
- Inspection of nuclear installations.

Regarding the "nuclear" part of these conditions, officials here reiterated Israel's position that it would not be the first country to introduce nuclear arms into the region. They pointed to Premier Yitzhak Rabin's repeated statements that Israel was not now in possession of nuclear weapons. A total ban on such weapons was an idea that had to be thoroughly thrashed out at government level first, they said.

Observers commented that a total ban would make reciprocity an essential prerequisite. But that would be hardly feasible in the Middle East, with its 20 sovereign Arab states, some of which would be inaccessible to controls.

Furthermore, they noted, even if an American-Soviet agreement on a Middle East nuclear arms ban could be reached, there was still the risk of a secret supply of such arms to the Arabs by China or India — or some other country that might eventually use its nuclear potential.

As to the political conditions Mr. Fahmy mentioned, officials said: "We cannot discuss the creation of a Palestinian state as long as we know that by doing so, we shall set up an additional enemy country — in this case, moreover, on our very doorstep."

ZURICH

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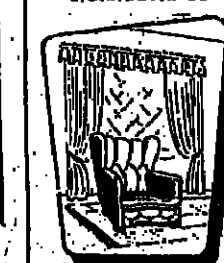
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A walk through the sands of the Gobi desert

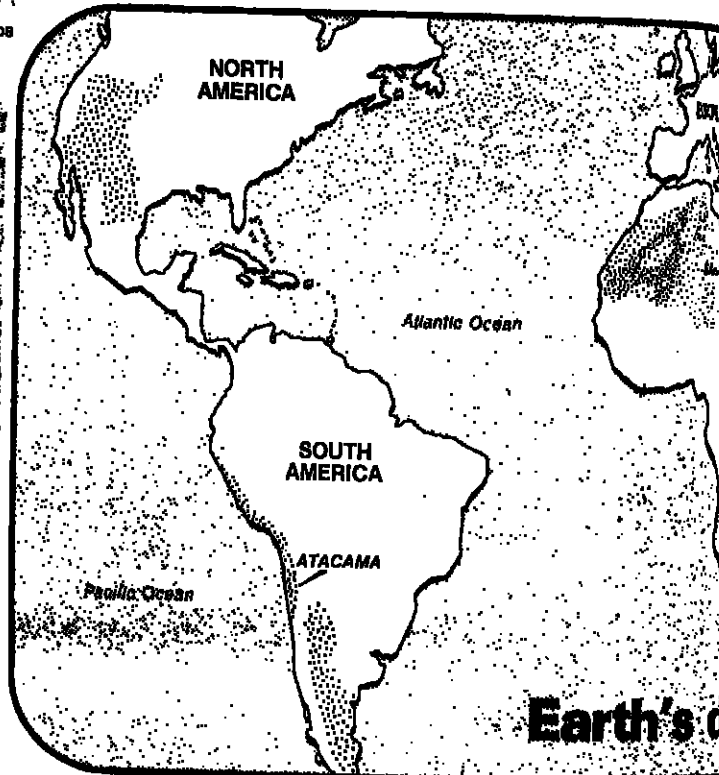
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Nomads in the Sahel settle labor



Overgrazing and erosion leave few inviting nibbles



Can the spread of deserts be halted?

Man, climate blamed for sandy onslaught

Earth's deserts are growing. Each year they lap up once-green land on their fringes, chipping away at Earth's food-producing potential and forcing inhabitants to move or perish. The technology to halt their spread exists, but political hurdles stand in the way of implementation.

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A new invasion threatens man. In Africa, India, and South America, deserts are creeping outward, swallowing up land that has hitherto been green. During the last 50 years, while world population has risen dramatically to more than 3 billion, mankind has lost 1 million square kilometers (400,000 square miles) to the desert.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has sounded the alarm. Climate is partly to blame, but the main culprit is man himself. UNEP proposes a "World Desert Plan" — action on a global scale — to be submitted to a UN conference on desertification due to be held in September next year, probably in Nairobi, Kenya.

Do the nations directly affected, many of whose people live on the edge of starvation, have the political will to meet the challenge? Do wealthy nations far from the Sahara, the Atacama in South America, or the Thar in India and Pakistan have the enlightened self-interest to help? Experts like Adedele Borma of the Netherlands, former director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), are not hopeful. But the threat, they insist, is real, and mankind ignores it at its peril.

One-eighth of mankind — 384 million people — lives in areas where annual rainfall ranges from less than 100 millimeters (4 inches) to at most 400 millimeters (16 inches). In other words, one in eight human beings lives in a desert, not necessarily in a landscape of endless sand, but their existence conditioned from birth to death by a perpetual battle for life-giving water. It is a battle difficult to imagine for those who have only to turn a faucet to slake their thirst.

For every desert or arid area there is a maximum viable population, and when man or beast exceeds this level, conditions that were once adequate to sustain him gradually deteriorate until he must starve or go elsewhere.

Earthscan seminar

This is what has been happening on a global scale as population presses against limits nature has set. At a recent seminar on desertification sponsored here by Earthscan, a news agency funded by UNEP, Prof. Mohammed Kassas of the University of Cairo explained how a formerly fertile interaction of man and nature broke down and, in some cases, land turned into desert in the Sudan.

Professor Kassas described a belt of country where the rainfall varies between 250 and 400 millimeters per year. In this area, the acacia senegal (a species of mimosa tree native to tropical Africa), provides peasants with a cash crop, gum arabic (a substance used in adhesives, inks, confectionery and other products), and there is enough rainfall for them to raise a subsistence crop of sorghum or millet.

First, a peasant sets fire to the brush and clears the land. He repeats this process for four, five, or six years until the peasant himself tells him that "the land has become tired." Then he leaves this piece of land fallow, and clears and cultivates another plot. The fallow land gradually is colonized by grasses, and then by the acacia senegal, the gum arabic

WINTER VACATIONS

INSIDE

Skiing downhill — and up	B2
Mini-trips: A weekend in the next town	B7
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Many tourists have come to Greece since Poseidon popularized the beaches and Zeus first rumbled amidst the snows of Mt. Olympus...

What do YOU want to do on a winter vacation?

By Peter Tongue
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

The leaves have fallen, snow covers the higher reaches and soon will drape itself like a fluffy blanket across the more northerly latitudes of this hemisphere. The thick sweater has come into its own again, and those who love white winters have begun to wax their skis.

On the other hand, people in Sydney, Australia, now rub on tanning lotions and flock to Bondi Beach at weekends, as do their counterparts at a thousand other resorts where the weather is warm at this time of year.

Such, then, are the contrasts — the hot and the cold of it, if you like — that are available to those who want to get away from it all in the next few months.

What winter?

For many this vacation period is a simple choice between winter sports and water sports: between skiing the white-clad mountainsides or surfing in warm, blue ocean currents. And yet so much more is available these days — from kangaroo counting in Australia through camel

riding in North Africa to antique hunting in Britain or even cave touring in Greece.

The Greeks are quick to point out that summer lasts for ten months of the year in their Mediterranean land; and that January and February, hardly "winter." Even so there is skiing on mountain slopes above 4,000 feet, and on towering Mount Olympus the season continues clear into May.

Still, swimming, cruising among the islands, and taking in the sights and sounds exclusive to this classical land are the principal drawing cards. And there are the caves. More than 5,000 dot this island, many dramatically beautiful. At Dinos, stone-age instruments and the remains of a pottery workshop make the cave

a virtual museum of prehistory. At Mani, the Villada cave has been explored for two miles and the end has yet to be discovered.

Another major plus for Greece: It is a whole lot less expensive than most tourist areas these days.

Britain, with its tumbling pound, and Mexico with its now floating peso, are other countries where the dollar buys considerably more than it did just a year or so ago. It is estimated that 1971 prices have returned to Mexico for the dollar-holding traveler.

Skiing in Scotland

In Britain, the skiing is in Scotland. And there are a host of other things to do in the more temperate and less rugged parts of the coun-

try. The London show tours remain a great winter attraction. Then there are pony trekking around much of southern England and Wales, the Elizabethan banquets, sailing, canoeing, and hot-air ballooning. (After the U.S., Britain is the world's largest manufacturer of these balloons.) And finally there are Paul Gauguin's antique cars.

Those conducted tours to auction houses, little shops, and old manor houses tucked away in England's glorious countryside stay away from the well-trodden tourist path. The tours operate from London, seven days a week, 365 days of the year — that's right, even on Christmas day.

That brings up an important point: The multibillion-dollar tourist industry worldwide doesn't let grass grow under its feet or dust collect on its counter tops in the winter. It dreams up new activities to satisfy every tourist's appetite every season.

The list of trips is expanding by the day so that this section can mention only a tiny fraction of them. You can get the details on many more by contacting the national tourist offices in areas you are interested in or the airlines that serve those destinations. They are always glad to be of assistance.

سجده

Parachute skiing — an uphill sport

By Rainer Degimann-Schwartz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Setting: Lift station at Jungfraujoch. People are crowding forward, shaking their heads, and dozens of pairs of binoculars are following a sliding dot moving up the mountain at break-neck speed.

No wonder. Up to now, the direction one skis has been exclusively downhill. Never before has there been any such thing as a skier who races up the mountain — at any rate, not without a ski lift.

How was this sportsman doing it? When everyone looked closely they could make out a parachute which billowed in front of the mysteriously ascending skier and catapulted him straight up the Aletsch Glacier.

Parachute-skiing actually began with parachute-bicycling.

Ten years ago in the desert regions of Arizona, Dieter Strassila spread a parachute in front of his two-wheeler and the wind did the rest — he literally flew over the country road. It occurred to the chemist from the University of Freiburg, Germany, to apply this principle to skiing.

His device works like this: Just as a water-skier holds a tow rope to a boat, so the "ski-sailor" on snow is towed by a nylon parachute. There are 28 shrouds and two steering lines. The parachute has an area of 56 square meters (603 square feet), measures about 8 meters (26 feet) across, and weighs 5 kilograms (11 pounds) — not too much to tuck into one's backpack upon arriving at the summit.

An American airplane manufacturer made available to Mr. Strassila the chutes best for skiing. They are a variety originally used in the recovery of rockets. Mr. Strassila's main task then was to find a way of stopping in a matter of seconds. For this purpose, he con-

structed a rip cord which, when pulled, causes the parachute to collapse instantaneously.

The handle and the rip cord are fastened to a belt wrapped around the hips and shoulders. A large rocket-recovery parachute is employed when there is little wind; smaller models similar to parachutes that brake jet-fighters are used with strong updrafts.

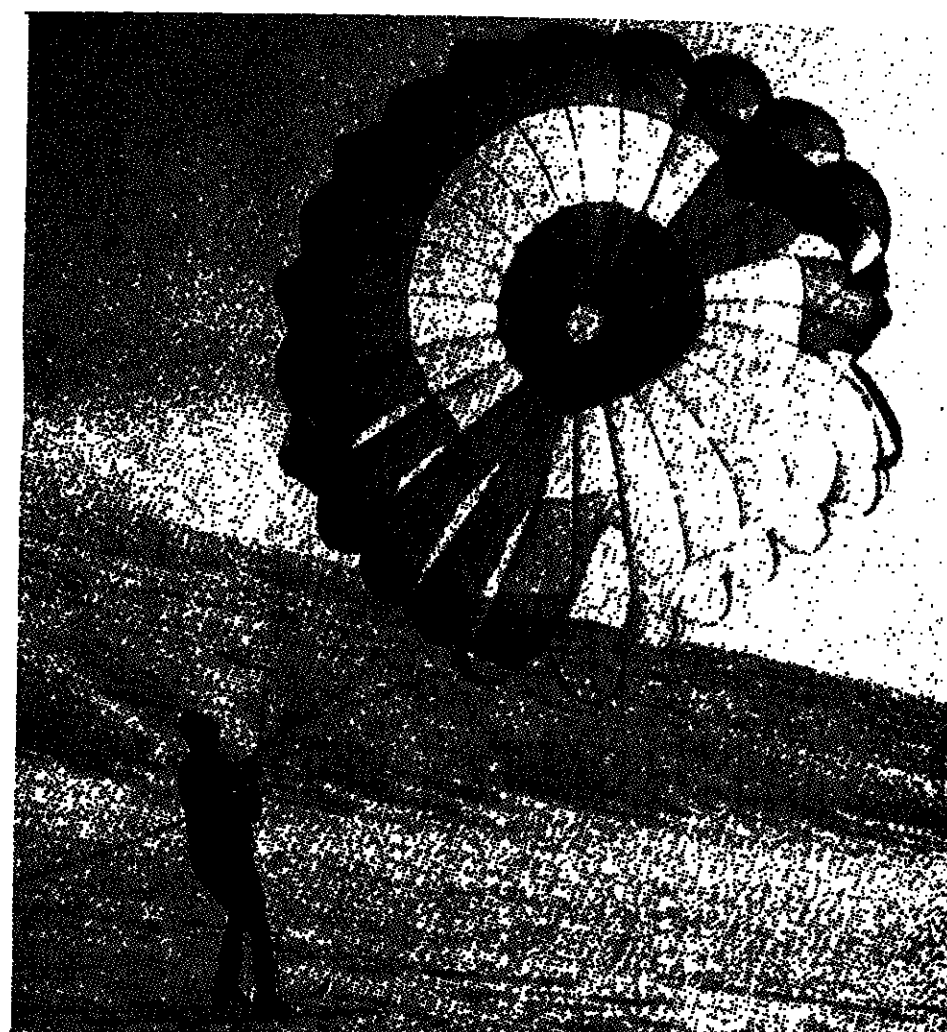
I found my first experience with parachute-skiing thrilling. I laid the parachute on top of the snow and grasped the handle. There was a moment of suspense — would the parachute open? Then a wind speed of about 20 kilometers an hour (12.5 m.p.h.) — almost always present at altitudes above 1,500 meters (5,000 feet) — inflated the parachute, stiffened the shrouds, and set me moving up the mountain with a gentle tug.

With the brilliant red parachute drifting along in front of me, it was a pleasure to sail up across the wide fields of snow. Just before reaching the peak I tugged at the rip cord. The chute collapsed and was soon tucked away.

The skier with a parachute has no use for ski lifts, and wind propulsion has it all over any mountain railway. Ideal for this new variation on skiing are broad, steep slopes and glaciers, which allow an unhindered course. The 20-kilometer (12.5 mile) course on the Aletsch Glacier in Switzerland is non plus ultra; other superbly appropriate slopes are the French mountains Grande Motte and Solaise, as well as Corvatsch near St. Moritz.

Mr. Strassila even thundered up the high-speed stretch of Chliemetero Lanciato in Cervinia, Italy, last winter at a speed of 80 kilometers (48 miles) an hour.

Very daring escapades with these parachutes are not recommended. On glaciers it is advisable to test out the course beforehand — despite safety lines — to find out where the fissures are. And one should be somewhat sure of his footing, for it is not only the speed which



By Rainer Degimann-Schwartz

Moving upwards via parachute, not ski lift

one must take into consideration but, above all, the gusts of wind that lift the rider one to two meters into the air.

Even with caution there are sometimes problems on today's crowded ski slopes. Mr. Strassila tells about the time he was parachute skiing at Feldberg, in Germany's Black Forest: "I came too near a woman and the silk shrouds surrounded her at once and then passed on by her. She screamed in surprise and fell to the ground, and it wasn't until she

had sat down that she comprehended what the gust of wind that had brushed past."

Theoretically, the chutes may be used anywhere; at the moment there are no restrictions on them in any of the skiing areas in Europe. However as the chutes become more popular, this situation may change.

As of next year, the parachutes will be available in many ski shops in Europe. Estimated price is between \$400 and \$500, depending on how many are ordered.

Few visitors see Curaçao's Old World charms

By George H. Cord
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles
In the Caribbean, where the sky is as blue as the water, there's an island that can be described as a living painting: Curaçao. It possesses all the vibrance of a Van Gogh masterpiece — with the beautiful subtlety of a Rembrandt.

Willemstad, its capital and bustling port, is a faithful copy of Amsterdam, with this exception: its colorful buildings suggest that a Dutch artist used a rainbow as his palette.

Despite all this Old World charm in the New World, Curaçao has, as yet, been discovered by few American tourists. But maybe this is one of its many advantages.

The island offers a unique blend of old and new. The old is in the form of the colorful buildings of Willemstad, which are a testament to the island's Dutch heritage. The new is in the form of the modern amenities and facilities that have been developed to attract tourists.

Curaçao is a small island, but it is packed with history and culture. From the historic forts and churches to the modern shopping and dining areas, there is something for everyone.

Visit this island and you will discover a world of beauty and charm that is truly unique.

dence in the near future. Already it enjoys a sort of self-government.

Dutch is the official language, and English is widely spoken. But the basic tongue is Papiamentu, an exotic mixture of Dutch, English, Spanish, and Portuguese, with dashes of African and Caribbean Indian dialects.

Curaçao's inhabitants come from all over the world. Workers from about 50 countries migrated here after 1915 when the Royal Dutch Shell Co. built one of the world's largest oil refineries to process crude oil from Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela, just 36 miles south.

Driving along the wide highway from the airport into town, tourists can look into open windows of small, well-kept houses to see adults and children gathered around the ubiquitous TV set. There is hardly any poverty on the island, as the inhabitants make a comfortable

living. The island has no farming. It consists of coral reef, fresh fish and vegetables come to the picturesque floating market in sailing boats from nearby Venezuela and other Caribbean islands. Instead of being trees, the landscape is a lush carpet of palm trees and low-lying shrubs.

The island is a beautiful blend of old and new. The old is in the form of the colorful buildings of Willemstad, which are a testament to the island's Dutch heritage. The new is in the form of the modern amenities and facilities that have been developed to attract tourists.

Curaçao offers many delights for the tourist. From the historic forts and churches to the modern shopping and dining areas, there is something for everyone.

nocturnal, hi-fi sets, perfumes, and other items. Willemstad has many other charms; for example, the Queen Emma floating footbridge, one of the world's few remaining pontoon bridges, which connects the Otrabanda with the Punda side of town. It swings open when huge cruise ships and oil tankers pass through the harbor, when little ferryboats carry everybody across for free.

The best way to see the gabled pastel buildings of the city with their bright orange roofs is from the penthouse of the Inter-Continental Hotel.

Two other attractions no tourist should miss: the Mikve Israel Synagogue, built in 1732, the oldest in the New World, and the plantation known as Jan Kock, likely to be the oldest building on the island. The house on Jan Kock was restored as a museum in 1960, and is a fine example of Dutch colonial architecture.

The tourist will find a number of excellent hotels in varying price ranges — among them the Inter-Continental, Inter-Continental in town (however, it has no beach), a Holiday Inn, the Villa Beach, Ramboyan Sands, and the first-class Curaçao Hilton, newly built on the site of the Piskadero Fort. The Curaçao Hilton is in a class by itself. It is situated about 10 minutes from town (a bus will take guests gratis four times daily to the city), in a beautiful setting with a lovely beach built by the hotel (the island being rather rocky is not blessed by nature). Thus all the other major hotels have had to build some attractive beaches, also.

The Curaçao Hilton has the oldest, authentic of any hotel on the island. The recep-

tion area is wide open and leads to an open air restaurant. Small canals with plants and little bridges wind their way along the ground floor area to the Willemstad Dining Room. The glass-encased elevators — and all rooms facing the beach — offer a magnificent view of the beach, the garden, the Piskadero Bay, the lagoon, and in late afternoon the magnificent sunset.

For lunches not consumed in one's hotel, the Playa Forti Restaurant is highly recommended not only because of its excellent seafood (fished in local waters in the morning) but also for the beautiful setting of its outdoor dining patio, perched high on a rock above the sea. Other equally good eating places in town are the Chateau Swiss, La Bastille, and at night the Willemstad Dining Room at the Curaçao Hilton.

To reach Curaçao from New York one can fly directly by KLM/ALM, American Airlines, or Eastern (via Miami or San Juan, Puerto Rico).

The Curaçao Hilton offers through December an off-season 8-day, 7-night "Pleasure Chest — Free Spree" package at \$119 per person; double occupancy, and \$196, single, without meals. With daily breakfast and dinner the fee increases to \$224 per person, double occupancy. Reservations may be made through Hilton Reservation Service or any travel agent.

Brochures about Curaçao are available from the Curaçao Tourist Board, 604 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020. The Curaçao Tourist Board has a "Free Spree in the Summer Sun" program with gifts, sightseeing, use of a car for one day, and other giveaways worth about \$50.

A look at the navy that sails Disney World

By Jak Miner
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor
Orlando, Florida

It is claimed to be the world's fifth largest navy — and what a navy.
• It has more than 400 vessels.
• It carries some 10 million passengers a year.

• It has submarines that don't submerge.
• Nearly half of its skippers are women.
• Although many of its skippers had had no previous navy experience, within two weeks after joining they were piloting craft throughout the "world."

• Although many of the boats sail the "Seven Seas," none of them sail in salt water. This "navy" flies the Walt Disney World (WDW) ensign. It has everything from 126-foot, 600-passenger ferry boats to log rafts — Tum Sawyer type. And they all sail — as rides or as

basic transportation — on the freshwater lakes, lagoon, canals, and "rivers" here at the 27,000-acre Walt Disney World.

Basically, there are two types of vessels in this fleet — those that provide transportation between the various hotels and attractions, and those which are a part of the attractions themselves — for example, the 126-ton Capt. Nemo "submarines" which carry 36 passengers each on tours of underwater "continents." (The passengers are seated beneath water level, but their vessel does not actually submerge.)

Many in the latter category — but not all — are attached to tracks and are operated and controlled by sophisticated electronics and mechanical gadgetry. Others are true boats, piloted by skilled skippers.

Sharp, workmanlike

Included in the "ride" category are such colorful, ornate vessels as the European Swan boats, the Mike Fink keel boats, the jungle launches, small craft that carry spectators through "It's a Small World" and Pirates of the Caribbean in Adventureland, and the Explorer canoes.

The "working" flotilla of the WDW navy, however, is less flamboyant:

The sharp, clipper bow of the 38-foot diesel launch eased up to the pier, gently kissed the side of the dock, and then effortlessly eased sideways to the passenger gangway. The deeply tanned pilot, nudged the throttle back a hair, pushing a polished brass lever forward and simultaneously put the loop of the dock line over a cleat.

With the propeller barely turning, the blue-hulled craft was held securely against the dock and nearly 40 laughing, carefree passengers streamed ashore to enjoy the delights of Treasure Island. Within minutes, a similar contingent, having just toured the island, boarded the boat.

College-student skipper

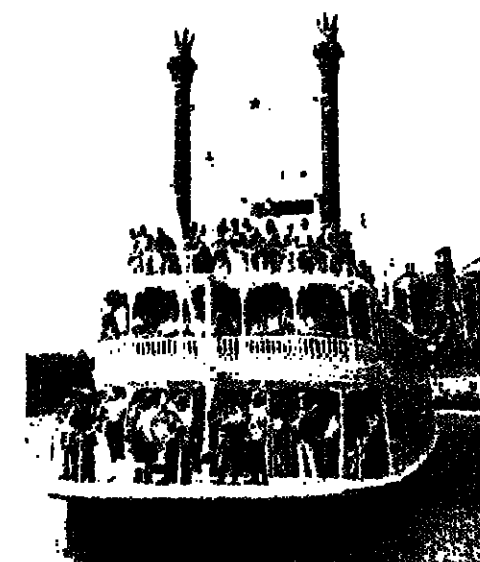
Skipper Cindy Nix maneuvers the launch as expertly as a Staten Island ferry skipper. A sophomore at Valencia Community College in Orlando, Miss Nix was finishing up her first summer in the WDW navy.

Before working for Disney she had never had any boating experience. But now, decked out in her yellow middle blouse, tan slacks, and blue boating shoes, she expertly puts the craft through its paces.

Like the other 130 or so pilots who operate the WDW fleet here, Miss Nix was put through an intensive 40-hour training course before she was given her first command.

"We've been moving more and more women into piloting positions," said Luke Lukavic, waterfront supervisor. "From a third to a half of our pilots are female."

The Disney navy has a regular training program so that the pilots become qualified pro-



© Walt Disney Productions

Stern-wheel riverboat

gressively to operate the various vessels which ply the WDW waterways, Mr. Lukavic said.

In addition to their piloting knowledge for each class of boat, the skippers are "expected to know the proper horn signals, radio procedures, fire safety practices, and the correct terminology" to answer questions from passengers.

"Once they become fully competent to operate the launches, we start the new pilots training to operate the 66-foot motor cruisers," Mr. Lukavic said. There are two of these craft and each carries 96 passengers.

Sidewheelers and ferries

Other passenger boats that the young skippers operate include: two steam-driven sidewheelers (Each of the 100-foot replicas of 19th-century river boats carries 220 passengers) and two 120-foot, 600-passenger ferryboats. Those are the largest vessels in the Disney fleet.

A third category of boats in the Disney navy, is "recreational." This category includes a multitude of sailboats (three sizes); 130 mini-speedboats (equipped with 8.8 horsepower outboards), and various water ski boats.

"We also have three boats on duty all the time which provide safety and security patrols," Mr. Lukavic said.

Just like any other navy, the Disney fleet has its own weather station and is able to inform the far-flung fleet of approaching weather conditions.

According to Mr. Lukavic, they "have a teletype hookup with the Weather Bureau in Orlando and Tampa and constantly receive advisories." On top of the (contemporary) hotel there is a radar antenna which keeps an eye on the weather, too. It has a 60-mile radius.

"Winds . . . cause us the most problem," he added. "When they reach 20 miles an hour we start thinking about shutting down the sidewheelers — they don't have enough power to maneuver in that kind of wind."

Whether or not the Disney navy is, in fact, the world's fifth largest, it is technologically quite sophisticated — amazingly so, considering that it "never" goes to sea. And, unlike some other navies, it has brought great delight to the folks who have walked its decks.

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Skiing deep powder of the Wasatch

Utah slopes to fit everyone's taste

By Colin Neal
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

From the Salt Lake Valley the winds sweep eastward, up the steep slopes of the Wasatch Mountains.

From November through early May, this desert wind brings the dry powder snow, the special snow which makes these northern Utah mountain resorts — Alta, Snowbird, Park City, Park West, and Brighton — the best places in this country for skiing . . . at least in my estimation.

The light, dry powder reaches three or four feet in depth from a single winter storm. On rare occasions, it is over your head. You learn quickly to keep your mouth closed as you sink down to initiate a turn.

The powder skiing sensation is one of floating in air. Skis, legs, and sometimes your whole body sink under the snow as you swing down the mountain.

Powder skiing means speed; there is no way to do it slowly. But the speed is exhilarating, rather than frightening. Falling in the powder is like hitting a feather bed.

It takes a special technique to ski the powder, but it can be learned in a day with the help of the skilled instructors at each area.

And after you've mastered the technique, you choose from dozens of trails and bowls where you can pick your own route through the trees. It's easy to spend precious time standing and looking up at the magnificent track you've just cut in the deep powder.

Of course, the Wasatch Mountains offer more than powder skiing. All the areas pack out a number of their trails for those who prefer more conventional conditions.

The skiable verticals of the five areas provide pleasingly long runs. Most of the chairlifts

service from 800 to 1,300 vertical feet. A chair at Park West covers 1,900 vertical feet.

Park City's gondola provides a 2,400 foot rise, with skiing over a wide combination of novice, intermediate, and expert trails.

Snowbird's scenic 180-passenger tram tops the list with 2,900 vertical feet. A skier can spend an hour coming down from the terminal, choosing from picturesque, moderately difficult runs to challenging headwalls for the expert only.

If you're convinced you're really a top-notch skier try the Restaurant Chutes at Snowbird. Alta offers a host of equally difficult chutes and bowls. And don't miss Jupiter Bowl at Park City, newly lift-served this year. You get only one mistake coming off the cornice and the headwall below it.

Novices and intermediates will find a heaven in the Wasatch, too, with literally more than a hundred easy to moderately difficult trails. Try Park City, Park West, and Brighton first. Many of the Alta and Snowbird trails are mighty tough if you're a beginner.

In addition to the tremendous number of slopes for every kind of skier (more than 180 slopes and trails in all), the Wasatch Mountains hold another special treat: This part of the West is still uncrowded. On weekdays, it's not uncommon to ski right up to an empty chair.

The weather is another blessing. The low humidity makes bone-chilling conditions a rarity. At least half the days of the season are celebrated by shedding heavy parkas and enjoying the freedom of skiing in sweaters.

Icy slopes are also rare. The snow is too dry to produce the icy patches you may have skidded on elsewhere.

All-day lift tickets run from \$8 to \$10 per day. Best of all, interchangeable lift passes make it possible to sample several resorts during a vacation visit. All resorts are within an hour's drive of each other.

Getting to the resorts is easy. From Salt Lake International airport, the limousines

reach all five ski areas in less than 45 minutes.

Lodging is available in the mountains and in Salt Lake City. Rental cars are winterized, so getting to the slopes is no hassle, with one possible exception. Infrequently, the canyon road to Snowbird and Alta is closed for the day to clear out an overabundance of snow. Try the other areas on those days. If the road to Park City and Park West is ever closed, you wouldn't want to ski anyway.

A free 50-page "Ski Utah Directory" (with details on ski packages, lodgings, transportation, etc.) can be obtained by writing the Utah Ski Association (19 East 200 South, Suite 15, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111).

There's one caveat about skiing the Wasatch. Many have come here to ski and never returned home. You'll meet lots of people who used to have high-powered titles in Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and Dallas. Now they're called powderhounds, and you should see the smiles on their faces.



On an expert trail at Park City

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Canada's snow country rolls out white carpet

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canada, from the snow-covered hills of Quebec's Laurentians in the east to the powdery white-mantled Rockies of Alberta in the west, offers a wide range of winter events, including carnivals, skinbobs, tobogganing, ice skating, and a host of spectator sports on ice and snow.

For winter sports participants, tobogganing is becoming a favorite pastime. Icy, man-made chutes offer thrills in their steep ascents and sharp curves.

At the Château Frontenac in Quebec City, tobogganing has long been popular. Three chutes provide riders not only with the thrill of a swift, perfectly safe ride to the bottom, but breathtaking views of the St. Lawrence River as well.

Quebec's Laurentian Mountains are recognized as one of North America's most developed ski areas. About an hour's ride north of Montreal by auto route, the Laurentians boast 32 major ski centers.

Skiers taking advantage of the various packaged vacations to this area this winter will receive a lot for their money.

england

Five of Britain's most popular tourist attractions are on the Continent.



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There are, however, subtle differences between The Croylumbury Hotel in the Scottish Highlands, and the Romazzino which overlooks one of the most beautiful beaches in Sardinia.

Just as there are differences between the club-like Athenaeum Hotel in London and the London-like Royal Windsor in Brussels.

Differences so subtle, we recommend you discover them for yourselves.

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London: Alexandra National Hotel, Athenaeum Hotel, The Chancery Hotel, Royal Lancaster Hotel, The White House, Great Britain: Croylumbury Hotel, Aviemore Hotel, Bratton, Five Bridges Hotel, Galeshead, Merion Hotel, Leeds, The Great Dunes Hotel, Malpas, Wiltshire Hotel, Swindon, Europe: Royal Windsor Hotel, Brussels Hotel, Westminster Hotel, Hotel Valle d'Aosta, Aosta, Hotel Romazzino-Costa Smeralda, Hotel Medano-Tenerife.

Nearly 20 resorts offer week-long stays at all-inclusive rates ranging from \$135 to \$324 per person, double occupancy. (Even more attractive bargains are available for those sharing accommodations for three or four people.)

A ski week of six nights and seven days can include lodging and breakfast and dinner daily (or, in some cases, three meals), lift fees, lessons, and a variety of extras such as fondue parties, sleigh rides, and special children's programs.

At Mont-Tremblant Lodge in the Laurentians, for example, six nights' accommodations and seven days' skiing, including all taxes and gratuities, cost only \$159 per skier for double occupancy. Recommended is the optional meal plan, which includes six breakfasts and dinners for \$74 per person. Reservations for this plan must be obtained before arrival from your travel agent or Air Canada ticket office.

Economical ski packages to Alberta are offered by Air Canada's Skifari and Canadian Pacific's Ski Canada West. Most of the packages include six nights' accommodation based on double occupancy, five days' lift tickets, and all ground transportation from Calgary's International Airport to hotel and return, plus ski bus transfers which are interchangeable if you are skiing the Big Four: Banff, Jasper, Lake Louise, and Sunshine.

Here are some sample prices, excluding air fare: For standard accommodations for one week in low season (Nov. 19-Dec. 24; Jan. 2-Feb. 4; April 10-May 15), \$117; in regular season (Dec. 25-Jan. 1; Feb. 5-April 9), \$148; for medium accommodations in low season, \$135; regular, \$174.

Alberta's ski resorts also feature cross-country skiing options among the lofty peaks of the Canadian Rockies. But another good destination for the Nordic skier is the 108 Ranch in British Columbia's caribou country. It offers a 28,000-acre site with all the comforts of home. The area is accessible via Pacific Western Airlines to Williams Lake, where the 62-room lodge is the operational hub of a trail network that traverses lakes, meadows, and evergreen forests. For detailed information on cross-country ski options check out Air Canada's Skifari program.

A weekly column

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Strains of 'Aloha Oe' linger in the air

By Connie Sherley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Hawaiian cruise features convenience,
plus natural splendor of sea, islands

On the SS Mariposa in Honolulu Trade winds furl and unfurl sailing day flags on the top deck. The Royal Hawaiian Band strikes up "Blue Hawaii." Stewards pass out streamers.

Then the canopied gangplank is wheeled aside and lei-draped passengers send ribbons of bright paper curling from ship to dock.

Pacific Far East Line's Golden Bear "mas-cot" surveys the activity from his blue smoke-stack perch.

Relatives and friends of this week's sailors view the spectacle from the observation windows of Pier 10, snapping pictures and shouting last-minute instructions.

Even strangers on the 10th floor observation platform of the Aloha Tower wave wistfully as the band shifts to Queen Liliuokalani's beautiful "Aloha Oe." This time out the tune arouses a happy feeling: You're beginning a seven-day cruise that will take you to Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and back to Oahu.

As the Mariposa steams away from the dock, you glimpse the "Falls of Clyde" moored in the shadow of the Aloha Tower. The four-masted ship was part of the Watson shipping fleet in 1878. Now she is restored as a museum, so 20th-century tourists can see how glamorous sea life was a century ago. Moving from island to island by water today bears no resemblance to the way the first *hoi'oe* (Caucasians, pronounced how leez) arrived in Hawaii 200 years ago.

Late afternoon clouds mask the mountains that form a backdrop for Honolulu's concrete forests. You see gentle rain falling a short distance from Waikiki's swinging beaches where the surf is splashed with sun. The hands on the lower clock move to 4:15 p.m. as the ship changes its course and heads out.

Most passengers stay on deck until Diamond Head fades from sight. The end of the day takes on a special beauty at sea. Sailors tell you there's a flash of green just before the sun drops into the water. Even if you miss the flash, the glow on the water, the reflection into any low, lingering clouds, added to the sheer peace of water, water everywhere, form one of those mental postcards that can be filed and drawn before the mind's eye later when life hits a hectic streak. It's sure to soothe and calm.

Starting a cruise is something like the first day in a strange school. You unpack, get your things in place, and wonder what the voyage will bring. Even the most experienced traveler approaches the dining room a bit cautiously the first time. You have your table assignment, but will those other chairs hold?

If you enter the Mariposa dining room expecting bowing waiters, you're in for your first surprise. The waiters are waitresses. You're on a U.S. ship, and what is more American

than waitresses? The ones on the Mariposa are the best you can find. They like people and won't ask your name twice. Your mother couldn't handle your appetite with more loving care.

The Mariposa offers extras that make sailing especially nice. There's a complimentary laundromat with washers, dryers, and ironing boards in addition to the usual laundry and valet service. This is a real bonus for passengers with children.

Hair-care no problem

The beauty and barber shops are staffed with experts at keeping you well coiffed, but for those who prefer to do it themselves, a call to the purser's office provides a hair-dryer to use in your cabin.

When the ships are in port, shuttle buses run regularly from the ship to hotels. There changing rooms are available and the ship's hostess dispenses coffee and tea in a lounge. The complimentary service eliminates the need for taxis and enables passengers to enjoy shore-side beaches.

You don't have to fight your way from the ship to the bus either. No hucksters crowd the piers. I saw one man selling orchid plants, but he was away from the gangplank and didn't make a sales pitch.

Land tours are available in all ports. When you board, a list of the available trips is in your cabin. You can study the descriptions - take them or leave them. An order form is included to be returned to the purser's office. There is no time spent gathering the passengers together to sell packages. If you want a rental car, someone in the purser's office will arrange to have it available when you reach port.

The "Polynesian," the ship's daily paper, provides information about interesting sights. From it you know to be on deck at 10:30 p.m. the night the ship sails from Maui to Kauai.

That's when you get a spectacular view of Honolulu twinkling on the horizon.

The entrance into the Maui port, Kahului, is worth rising before sunup. Dolphins lead the ship until it nears land, and flying fish slip in the wake. The entry requires skillful navigation and is impressive to watch. When you sail out, golfers stop play along the cliffs to wave good-bye.

A tearful parting

The seven days slip away, and you're back in Honolulu, ready to set out across the Pacific for the West Coast. This time when the band plays "Aloha Oe," there are tears. The musicians brighten the mood by swinging into "California Here We Come," but that's small consolation.

Five days at sea crossing the largest expanse of ocean in the world. At mid-point you are 1,000 miles from the nearest land. The time zones slide by easily during days spent

sunning, reading books from the ship's fine library, or playing games. The more ambitious learn the hula from Kaul Barrett, the cruise director, who has been with the line 15 years and is a true Hawaiian. She also teaches classes in lei-making.

Pat McCaffrie brings out the artist in passengers with his palette and brush classes; children have fun in a supervised program of their own. The Mariposa has a genuine movie theater in the lower deck, not a room that doubles for other purposes. The films are first rate.

Now it's the last night out. Dining room chairs that held strangers 12 days ago hold friends you regret to leave.

Travel agents have brochures outlining Pacific Far East Line's schedules from California to Hawaii. They offer a choice of: 18 days, cruising round-trip between the West Coast and Honolulu and around the islands; 12 days, flying one way to or from the West Coast and sailing the islands; and seven days cruising the islands only and flying between the mainland and Honolulu. There are also five-day cruises that do not include cruises on the islands.

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Flat rates often cover all the costs

Weekend specials grow in popularity

By Mildred Jailer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The weekend specials, featured by motels, hotels, and inns, across the country these days, enable the "traveler" to stay close to home yet feel hundreds of miles away in a comfortable, sometimes luxurious setting at a cost that won't shatter the family budget.

These two and three-day tailored mini-sojourns are offered at flat rates that frequently cover a good deal of a vacation's costs: lodging, several meals, taxes, tips and, often, surprise extras like the use of a rental car with free mileage. In many instances, the dollar savings are obvious. In all cases, packaged weekends are usually good values if only

because of the conveniences and pleasurable experience they promise.

Package plans were originally designed, as one major motel chain executive describes it, "to help level off some of the 'valleys' of low weekend business from the 'peaks' of heavier midweek business." Although no one is able to pinpoint exactly when they began, weekend specials took a sharp upturn two years ago, during the "energy crunch." They have continued to grow in popularity because people are still looking for good value for their dollars and motels still want to get that weekend business.

As a result, keen competition has developed to devise ever more interesting packages, with specialty weekends, such as those featuring chess, bridge, or tennis tournaments, the newest possibility.

Typically, the Sheraton Islander on Goat Island in exclusive Newport Harbor, Rhode Island, charges \$37 a day per person for double occupancy for its Weekender package that includes, in addition to lodging, Sunday brunch and a three-hour narrated tour of Newport's famous mansions.

According to George Mandis, general manager of the 160-room inn, the Sheraton Islander is half-filled on off-season weekends with people who are there on packages, and "many of the other half [are] repeat guests who have been in on a package during their first visit."

Most of the major chains are in the weekend plan act: Holiday Inn, Howard Johnson, Hilton, Marriott. Frequently, although a motel, inn, or hotel may belong to a massive chain, it will feature an individualized plan.

Special weekends at the DeSoto Hilton in Savannah, Georgia, for example, have included walking tours of the historic city while the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, another Hilton property, has featured a "Weekend at the Waldorf" where guests received lodging for two nights, two continental breakfasts, and dinner at Oscar's.

'Momentous occasions,' too

Few age groups, special interests, or even momentous occasions in the lives of guests have been neglected by the ingenious designers of weekend plans. Children are welcomed without charge, for instance, at "Escape Weekends" at the Marriott Inn in Louisville, Kentucky. There, the package, geared to family enjoyment, indulges guests with a corsage of roses, box of candy, and triple-dip ice cream cones. For recreation, there are free paddleboat rides, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, squash, volleyball, and basketball courts, indoor tennis, ice skating, and a health club.

A "Golf Package," offered by the Downtown Holiday Inn in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, assures free games at any of 10 local courses and gives a reduced accommodations rate to an accompanying husband or wife who does not participate in the sport.

In Denver, Pennsylvania, Howard Johnson's has an "Antiquers' Get-Away," from mid-October through mid-April. The knowledgeable manager provides information and directions to the numerous antique shops in the area plus itemized listings of the offerings of all local estate-dispersal auctions and the days and hours of the antique-auction houses in this Pennsylvania Dutch region.

And, for pure relaxation, "Escape Weekends" at the Marriott Motor Hotel in Saddle



Brook, New Jersey, provide choice of room, dinner, and breakfast and use of the hotel's indoor or outdoor pool and health-club facilities. The charge for the two-night plan is \$58.00 for double occupancy.

Because of their highly competitive nature, motels, inns, and hotels tend to change rates and plans, substitute others they believe will be more attractive, or eliminate them completely. Even the details of some plans, described here, may no longer apply. As a result, it is a good idea to check ahead with either a written inquiry or telephone call to the hotel's central reservation service. Most of the chains have toll-free "800" numbers that are often listed in local telephone directories. Inquiring in this manner is the only way to prevent disappointment and know, too, exactly what you can expect and what it will cost.

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الكتاب

Trouble aside, Jamaica is a visitor's delight

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Montego Bay, Jamaica
Don't believe all the bad stories you hear about Jamaica being a dangerous place to visit these days.

Oh, there are troubles here, to be sure. But this Caribbean island remains a visitor's delight, with plenty of sun, sea, and surf, and what's more, 2 million people eager to make sure their guests have a good time.

The big problem is that there are too few visitors this year as vacationers stay away in droves, scared by the reports of violence and equally by reports that vacationers in earlier years received indifferent service and experienced rude remarks.

Jamaican tourist industry people reluctantly admit that the industry may have grown a little lazy in the 1960s and early 1970s as tourists from the United States and Canada flocked to the island. Now hotels went up, expanding occupancy, but there was not always a lot of concern about the quality of service.

Then came the U.S. recession with its natural effect on tourism everywhere, followed by a wave of crime in Kingston, the island's capital.

This all combined to reduce visitor arrivals sharply, which in turn led to a depression in the tourist industry from which Jamaicans continue to suffer.

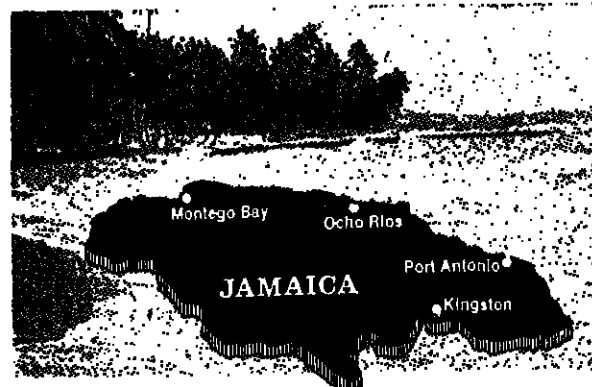
But now, based on a week-long tour of the island's vacation facilities, this reporter found a Jamaica determined to lift itself out of the tourist doldrums and to reverse the picture of a troubled island.

The Jamaica Tourist Board, for example, launched a two-month festival early in October aimed at exposing the visitor to the island's diverse and rich folk traditions by bringing Jamaican artistic talent to the resort areas. The festival, known as Jipba-Jappa, is also giving young talent from Jamaica's schools an opportunity to perform all over the island for visitors and Jamaicans alike.

It's a good effort and has met with warm approval by the tourists here. It goes to prove that the Jamaicans themselves are the best asset the island has.

Yet tourism prospects are sluggish.

Tourist industry people worry that all this effort to attract tourists notwithstanding, the stories of trouble — killings, arson, and the like — are going to keep the visitors away for some time to come. Tourist arrival totals for 1976 are down sharply from 1975 and bookings for the approaching winter season, beginning Dec. 15, are not too promising.



Jamaicans want it known that the stories of trouble, while true, do an injustice to the island and the islanders. They have a point.

The disturbances are almost entirely in Kingston, far removed from the north coast resorts of which Montego Bay is the center. Moreover, the incidents of trouble are taking place in a relatively small sector of Kingston and most of the capital's 700,000 inhabitants are untouched by them. The same goes for visitors to Kingston.

Jamaicans also note that ever since June, when the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley obtained parliamentary approval for the imposition of limited emergency powers, the government has had considerable success in rounding up many perpetrators of the trouble. The number of

crimes is down, although anyone reading local newspapers here is aware that the difficulty is not over.

But even these reports, say the Jamaicans, are a plus. While the emergency measures have put some limitations on press coverage of disturbances, freedom of the press has not been basically altered.

"We're still a free society," said a government official, "and we intend to stay that way."

Some Jamaican tourist officials, hotelmen, and others involved in the industry blame the foreign press for the trouble. "We'd be having a good season if it weren't for you news men," comments a hotelkeeper here.

But a majority of tourism industry people are more sanguine. "We've had our problems and most are of our own making," says another hotelman.

Harry Knowles, a key member of the Jamaica Tourist Board here, doesn't blame the foreign press. "There's a real problem in Kingston," he admits.

The difficulty for the tourist industry, he says, is that the potential visitor doesn't distinguish between Kingston and the rest of the island, much less the north coast, 80 miles away, where the major tourist activity is centered.

He also admits that tourist industry standards sagged somewhat in the 1960s. "There was obviously a need to improve service, to keep those standards high when we were making money."

Like others, he can see a lot of good coming from the recent tourism doldrums. It is obviously making the tourist industry study its methods and its approaches. "We'll do a better job in the future," Mr. Knowles maintains.

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Charter a boat and bask in the Bahamas

'Out Islands' ideal spot for any good skipper

By Carolyn Barr Christensen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A gold and silver glow covers the sky. The fast faint stars flicker and fade in the dawn. Fluffy, deep purple clouds speak of no rain for that day. From the deck of your yacht you watch the sun rise and the moon set at the same time.

This is no longer an idyll for millionaires. Anyone who knows how to sail can rent a boat in the Bahamas and skipper himself around the Abaco Islands. It's called bareboat chartering, because there's no paid captain or crew, but the boats are outfitted with everything you need to cruise and to live and eat aboard.

The Abaco Islands are ideal for cruising because they're close together for short trips and have excellent, protected harbors. They are among the 700 Out Islands, known there as "family islands." You sense the warmth of the people as soon as you step off the plane in

Marsh Harbour — they make you feel as though they've been waiting just for you.

The Abacos have two bareboat charter services in Caribbean Sailing Yachts, Ltd. (CSY), in Marsh Harbour, and Abaco Bahamas Charters, Ltd. (ABC), in Hopetown. CSY has sailboats and diesel-powered trawlers and ABC has sailboats and a timaran. All have sleeping arrangements for at least five people, have complete cooking facilities, and an outboard-driven dinghy. Both companies check out the nautical experience of the yachtsman before they will rent their boats.

Each island within range offers something different, and your itinerary depends on what you like to do. Hopetown is dominated by a much-photographed, candy-striped lighthouse, overlooking little white houses clustered around the harbor's edge. For dining ashore, the Hopetown Harbour Lodge is a favorite rendezvous for visiting yachtsmen and Abacoians alike.

Man-o-War Cay (pronounced "key") has a shipbuilding community, one of the last big yachts built there, the 70-foot gaff-rigged schooner William H. Albury, completed in the recent tall ships race to celebrate the American bicentennial. At the Dock 'n' Dine Restaurant, you can watch the marine traffic and soon meet almost everyone in the settlement. In their distinctive accent, you will find that you are "hatched in the Hopper Harbour."

Swim for your supper

North of Man-o-War is a group of barren rocks, including one called Fowl Cay. On the Atlantic side there is an unspoiled barrier reef, a good place to dive into the world of coral and fish and perhaps catch your supper. As elsewhere in the Bahamas, it is illegal to take the coral or use spearguns.

Little beaches along the shorelines of some deserted islands invite picnicking and shell collecting. At Great Guana Cay you can anchor in the harbor and walk through coconut groves to scarcely trodden white sand beaches on the ocean side.

Treasure Cay is a new adventure in this land of contrasts. Golf fairways rise out of bougainvillea, hibiscus shrubs of many colors, and palm trees. There's a restaurant near the dock and at the hotel you can look nautical in blue blazer and white slacks if you wish.

Green Turtle Cay was a settlement founded by Loyalists during the Revolutionary War. The village of New Plymouth looks like an English fishing village — flavored with Bahamian palms. The Bluff Hours Club, Green Turtle Club, and New Plymouth Inn are among the yachtsmen's eating places.

On to 'big city'

From Green Turtle you can set your course directly for Marsh Harbour, the "big city" of Abaco with its one traffic light, the only one on an island more than 100 miles long. The meeting place here is the Conch Inn. It offers delicious seafood, and sea breezes come in through its screened-in sides.

Restaurants throughout Abaco offer such American favorites as hamburgers and grilled cheese sandwiches, along with Bahamian specialties such as conch (pronounced "konk") chowder, fritters and salad, crawfish, and grouper. The crawfish is a clawless lobster, and has a taste similar to Maine lobster. Cooking is the same.

If you charter an ABC boat, the grocery stores in Marsh Harbour, Hopetown, and Man-o-War can supply you with everything you need. CSY stocks its boats from its own store, with more than enough food of every variety for the time you are chartering, including frozen chickens and steaks. Both companies have boats with completely equipped galleys, and CSY includes a charcoal grill. If you like to cook with herbs and spices, you may want to bring them along or buy them before setting out to sea.

Here are some seafaring menu suggestions:

Grouper Cuts

- 3 slices bacon
- 4 fillets grouper (8" long and 3/4" thick)
- 1/2 cup lime juice
- 1/2 teaspoon onion salt
- 1/2 teaspoon thyme
- 1 pepper to taste
- 1/2 cup common cracker crumbs or prepared bread crumbs
- 2 eggs, beaten

Marinate grouper fillets in lime juice, onion salt, pepper and thyme for 2 hours. Fry bacon until crisp. Dip fish in beaten eggs, then in cracker or bread crumbs. Fry in bacon grease 4 to 5 minutes each side, until golden brown. Serves 4.

Bahamian Pumpkin

- 1 small Bahamian pumpkin (sometimes called squash)
- Sea water (or salted water) to cover
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- Butter

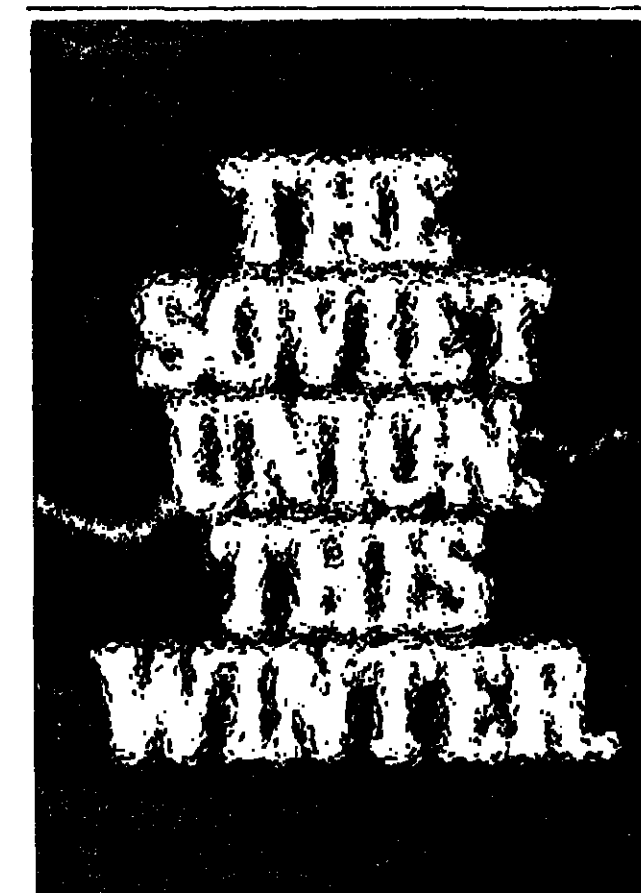
Wash pumpkin, remove seeds, cut in large chunks. Simmer 25 to 40 minutes. Serve with butter.

Bahamas Beach Bake

- 4 live crawfish (spiny lobsters)
- 2 whole chicken breasts, split
- 4 fish fillets
- 4 medium onions
- 4 sweet potatoes
- 4 medium papayas, halved
- 1 cup shredded coconut
- Juice of 2 oranges
- Lettuce leaves
- 1 cup water
- Aluminum foil (8 lengths, approximately 24" long)

Plunge lobsters in boiling sea water and boil for 15 minutes. Remove meat from shells. Melt butter. Brush a small amount of butter on chicken breasts and brown them on charcoal grill. Do not cook completely. Fill papaya halves with coconut and pour orange juice on each piece. For each Bahamas beach bake, criss-cross 2 sheets foil. Place enough lettuce leaves on foil to cover center area. Place 1 chicken breast half, meat from 1 lobster, 1 fish fillet, 1 sweet potato, 1 onion, and 2 papaya halves on lettuce. Pour butter over everything. Fold inner foil tightly, sealing edges airtight. Repeat with outer layer of foil to make a package. Place on grill, seam-side up, and cook 45 minutes to 1 hour. Serves 4.

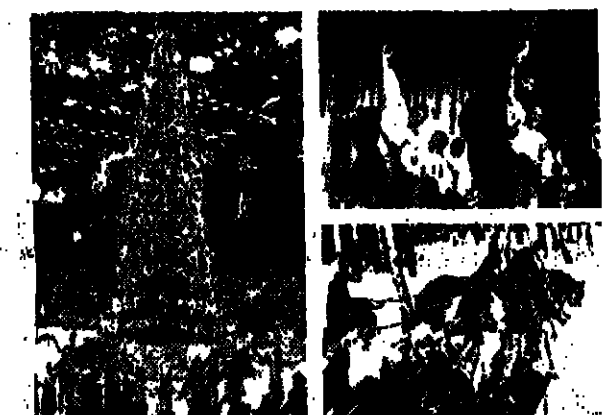
Note: breadfruit can be substituted for papaya and coconut. Green beans, eggplant, squash, pumpkin, corn and white potatoes can also be cooked this way.



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600 miles of white sand beaches

And Sri Lanka also has an unusual culture to explore

By Halner Degmann-Schwartz
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka
The sea was warm and the wind blew softly out of the south as our boat shot over the deep-green ocean. The crew literally hung in the ropes, since the catamaran offered only scant seating.

With us was a fleet of 30 sister ships, carrying Sri Lankan fishermen about the business of earning their daily bread. On the horizon we could see the palm-lined coastal strip of Negombo, sunrise over the Indian Ocean, and the flaming red sails of the fishing fleet.

For about 45 rupees (\$5.25) fishermen here will carry one or two guests — provided they are ready for departure about 5 a.m. It's definitely worth the effort, for it's the kind of travel experience you won't find everywhere.

In fact, you'll find Sri Lanka full of interesting things to see and do. For instance you can ride the jungle express of the state-run railroad. At the large railroad station at Maho the wooden coaches, made in China, were filled to the last place on the day we were there. There were conversations with some passengers in English, and a chorus of "hellos" at every succeeding station. There also was lots of waving and shouting and children's hands stretched into our train compartment, offering us refreshments.

Another day, right down the middle of the street, work elephants came trotting with their drivers. A couple of rupees changed hands, and we enjoyed still another travel sensation — seeing the sights from the alcy loftiness of a pachyderm's back. The 1,200 to 1,500 elephants that are native to Sri Lanka are somewhat smaller in stature than their African counterparts. However, they are endowed with a high degree of intelligence, and they respond to a total of 36 different commands.

The elephant is always visible here in art and mythology, especially in Kandy in the highlands. Since 1774 the annual Perahera Festival there in July or August has featured some 70 ornately adorned elephants as well as dancers, torchbearers, and musicians moving through the streets of the former imperial city.

Later in our visit we exchanged our comfortable seat on the elephant for a 2½-hour ride in a four-motor plane of the Sri Lanka Air Force. The Sri Lanka Air Force charters some of its planes to travel agencies for the flight from Colombo to the bathing beaches of the Maldives Islands.

Experiencing Sri Lanka means meeting its people, too. Whether Sinhalese or Tamils, they are always ready with a smile — an unaffected, warm smile bridging over strangeness or shyness. This characteristic, which the Sri Lankans share with the Malaysians, makes them one of the most charming people in Asia.

Sri Lanka's temples stand in timeless beauty. Especially impressive is the Temple of the Tooth in Kandy, where a supposed tooth of Buddha is preserved on a golden lotus blossom. Other evidences of a marvelous artistic culture are the ruined cities and former Sinhalese imperial residences of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, where the visitor can stand before the



In Sri Lanka, warm smiles bridge strangeness

giant statues of Buddhas and kings and see palaces and temples decorated with towers, pillars, ornaments, and shrines.

In the interior of the country a massive block of rock rears its head 200 meters (218 yards) above the jungle. Because of its predominant position King Kassapa developed the fortress of Sigiriya there in the 5th century. He lived there for 18 years. Steps cut in the stone lead to a rock gallery with frescoes that are among the most marvelous wall paintings in Asia.

Even food here is out of the ordinary. Breakfast at our hotel in Colombo includes platters full of pineapples, papayas, coconut, and bananas. Excellent, too, are the rice dishes that are the specialty of the island, heavily seasoned with curry and served with fish, meat, eggs, or vegetables on the side.

Western-style cuisine also can be found in the large hotels.

The bathing beaches of Sri Lanka decorate a 1,000-kilometer (600-mile) coast of palms, fine white sand, and the Indian Ocean with a minimum temperature of 25 degrees C. (77 degrees F.). On the west coast the bathing season extends from October through the end of March at Negombo, Monivita, Beruwala, Bentota, Hikkaduwa, and Galle, all within easy reach of Colombo.

With the start of the monsoon season the bathing beaches move to the less well-known but beautifully scenic east coast where Batticaloa and Trincomalee are the main bases of operation for vacationers. The three bays of Trincomalee are among the most lively bathing places of Sri Lanka, and down there can explore a sunken Hindu temple.

Further information may be obtained from the tourist bureau of Sri Lanka at 809 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020.

Walking tours of notable homes

Santa Cruz — a fusion of architectural gems

By Larry Wood
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Cruz, California
If you stroll the streets of this town, founded in 1791 when the Santa Cruz Mission was established on a mesa overlooking Monterey Bay and the San Lorenzo River, you'll see how it grew to be a seaside resort that attracts more than 2½ million visitors each year.

A walk through Santa Cruz is, in fact, such a pleasant way to spend a day that the city has set up four architectural walking tours. If you take one or all of them you'll not only get a sense of the town's history, but you will see the combination of whimsy and solemnity that gives Santa Cruz its individuality.

The houses on the tours are all private residences, and they are some of the most outstanding in the state. Architectural styles include Victorian, pioneer, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Spanish, Italianate, Eastlake, Stick, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival Shingle, Mission Revival, and 1920s California bungalows.

Tours set up under grant

The city's planning department mapped the tours and prepared attractive guide brochures under a Public Education and Awareness Grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

It would take weeks to really study Santa Cruz's historic areas, but you need only a little time to take the walking tours.

For example, if you choose the half-mile Mission Hill Tour, the average walking time is 25 minutes. You'll see ten different and distinctive old houses on the route that begins on Green Street and ends on School Street. Popular with sightseers are the twin cottages at 218 and 214 Mission, the oldest home in Santa Cruz at 109 Sylvan, and the Stick Villa at 207 Mission.

The route along Ocean View Avenue features eight elegant homes; it's a third of a mile stroll, and it takes about 15 minutes at an easy walking pace. The houses are Stick, Eastlake, and Queen Anne.

A "don't miss" on this route is the 1880 Eastlake at 412 Ocean View Avenue. Designed by architect Gustav Rogart Vroom DeLamater, the house once had a three-story tower next to the front porch.

Touring city's Laurel Area

Visitors who want to wander in the Laurel Area can take a tour of 1.3 miles in about 35 minutes. Interesting to compare are the houses numbered 619 to 621 on Washington Street. Although different in size, they all have the same style brackets in their gables.

The row houses numbering 412 through 420 on Lincoln were once owned by hardware merchant William T. Cope. Built in the 1890s, the houses were carefully restored by the late photographer Chuck Abbott through his Private Revitalization of Downtown effort. Another home once owned by Mr. Cope, 249 Walnut Avenue, was built in 1877; it is an excellent example of Italianate architecture and was designed by W. H. Burrows.

The three-quarters of a mile walk on the Beach Hill Tour requires 35 minutes and takes you along the Boardwalk that was designed by William Henry Weeks in 1906. It is the last amusement park of its type on the West Coast and is considered by city planners as "a legacy of Santa Cruz turn-of-the-century elegance."

That is the place where visitors have been coming since the early 19th century to enjoy the carnival mood of Ferris wheels, roller coasters, merry-go-rounds, and all the excitement of the bright midway.

House built from ship remains

Also on the Beach Hill walk, at 912 Third Street, is the house that was built from the remains of a beached ship. It was originally the Captain Hardy Boarding House. It's worth lingering at 1005 Third Street, too, to examine the brilliant color combinations in the paint scheme on the Stick-Eastlake house at that address.

Copies of the illustrated Santa Cruz Walking Tour brochures can be obtained by writing to: Planning Department; Historic Preservation Trust; City Hall; Santa Cruz, California 95060.

If you're looking for other ways to spend some time while in this area, Santa Cruz offers such recreational diversions as biking, hiking, swimming in the surf, sunning on warm beaches, or sailing on the bay. And in the fields just beyond the beaches grow big, colorful begonias. All through the summer months you can see flowers in bloom outdoors or in greenhouses in the Capitola area.

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'It's a wild, beautiful world'

Apache Trail — breathtakingBy Ed Rumill
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Starting up the Apache Trail from the southern end, onto Highway 88 of this growing desert community, there is little to suggest what awaits you on the long, spectacular drive ahead.

But by the time you have passed through Tortilla Flat and gone on to the broad expanse of man-made Roosevelt Lake, stopping later at Tonto National Monument on the way to the Globe-Miami sector, you will have thrilled to some of the Southwest's most exciting scenery.

Given its name by the Indians long ago, the Apache Trail was carved out of towering mountain passes and deep valleys just after the turn of the century. It was an access road for the construction of mighty Theodore Roosevelt Dam — a major key in Arizona's water-supply system, and most of the route follows an old horse-and-wagon trail, snaking up and down through mostly uninhabited country, where the air is eternally fresh and invigorating.

Hardtop rolls easily on

After you have left Apache Junction, turning northward off Highway 80 from Phoenix and Mesa onto Highway 88, the smooth hardtop rolls easily through the desert hills, landscaped by an endless variety of cactus, palo verde, and other rugged growth. Beyond are the higher peaks of the grand Superstitions, where man leaves the main road only in a vehicle with four-wheel power, with a tank full of gasoline and amply supplied for survival in the most demanding terrain.

It is a wild, beautiful world, yet comfortably safe providing you heed the highway signs prominently posted along the way — and if you leave plenty of daylight time to complete the tour. Haste is dangerous on all winding mountain roads and especially so on this drive after the Apache Trail's hardtop ends and the gravel begins. Even a modest five-miles-an-hour speed may seem excessive in spots, though the road is wide enough and is graded often enough for safety.

You will probably find yourself marveling at the engineering feats accomplished by the limited equipment available to road crews three-quarters of a century ago. In those days, perhaps not a single workman paid any attention to such picturesque stops along the way as the awesome Painted Cliffs, the strange Walls of Bronze, steep Fish Creek Hill, mysterious Canyon Lake and other spots where thousands of motorists annually pause to take pictures or just view breathtaking panoramas among some of Arizona's most scenic mountains.

Panoramic turnouts abound

On many mountain roads, panoramic turnouts become commonplace and even boring. You may be coaxed into the first few, but after a while you pass them by, confident that you have already taken in most of the sights worth seeing.

But it would be an unhappy mistake to pass by a single viewpoint on the enchanting Apache Trail. The varying shades and colors of a distant range; the dark, forbidding depth of a rugged canyon — each view, each bend in the road, offers a memorable picture. And although you may sense a sameness in the changing scene, the details in color slides you will later view will surprise you with their variations and revelations. The camera usually sees much more than do human eyes.

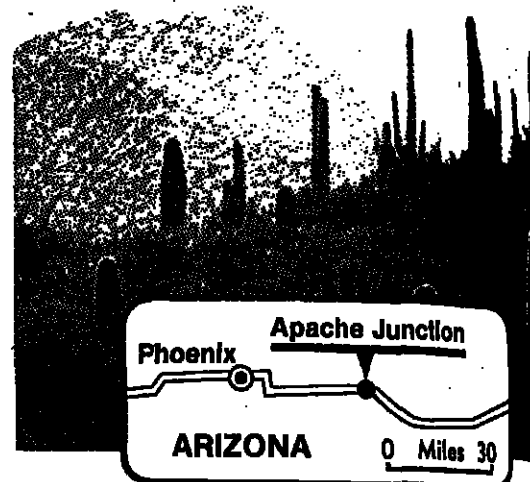
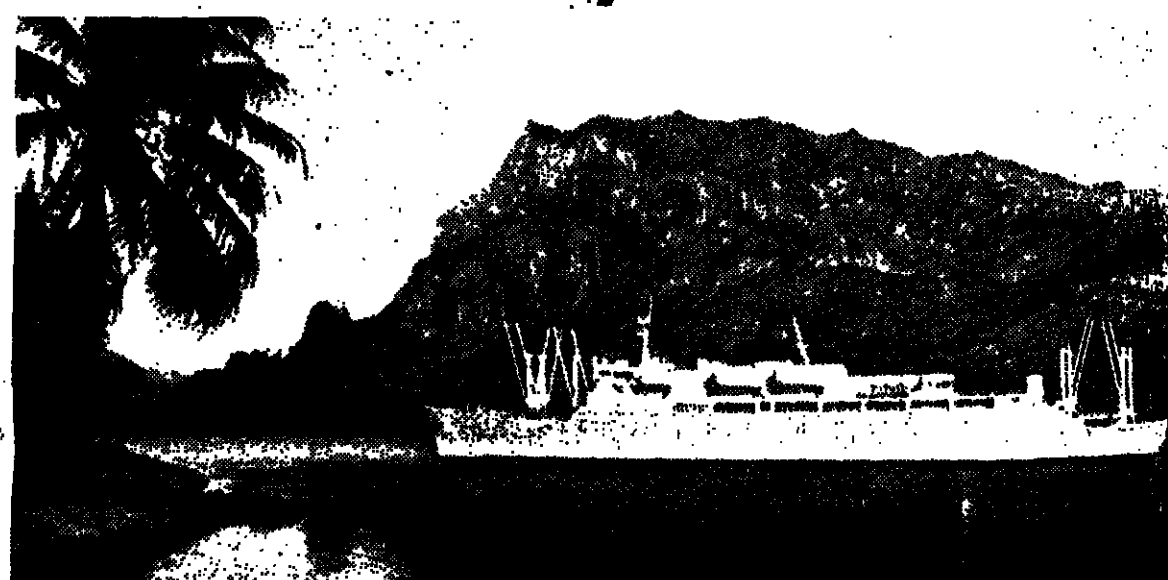
Roosevelt Lake, though still a few miles from the end of the Apache Trail, is the main stopping point. All that remains are a few easy miles over paved roads. The lake's broad, deep blue water spreads for miles beyond the huge dam and power station, and at any season of the year there will be numerous sailing craft gliding magically against a backdrop of towering sandstone cliffs. You may picnic with this tremendous view before you or park overnight in your recreational vehicle, to en-

joy the colors painted vividly by the rising sun the next morning.

Before leaving the area you should also take the short drive up to Tonto National Monument headquarters and climb the foot trail to the ruins of ancient cliff dwellings left behind by the long-vanished Rio Salado Indian tribe.

From there you will enjoy still another stretch of Roosevelt Lake and other mountain ranges to the east.

To complete the circuit you drive on to Miami and Highway 80, which runs southward through Superior and connects with Highway 80 at Florence Junction. Apache Junction is a few miles farther east on 80.

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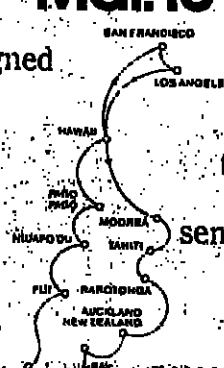
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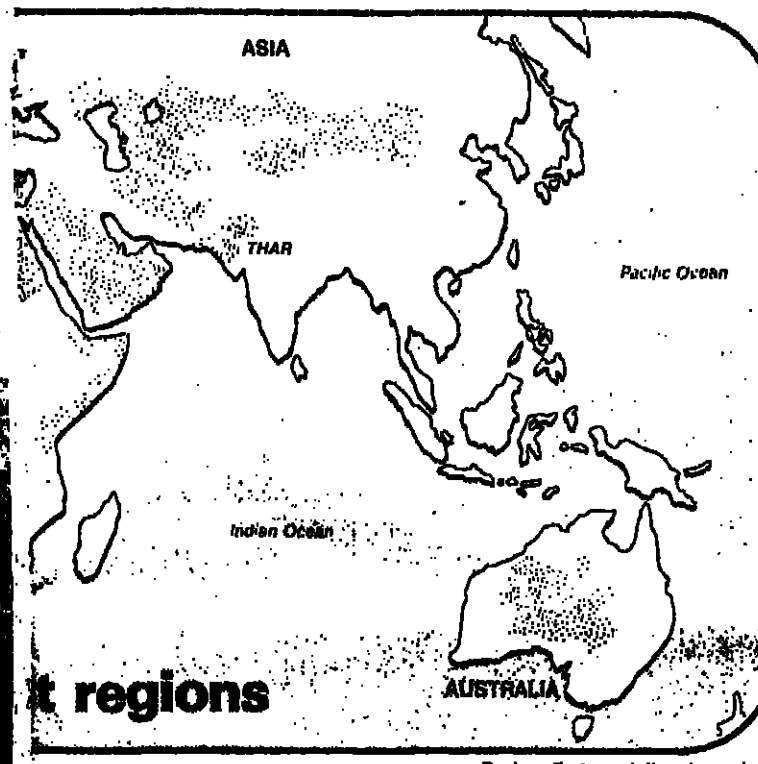
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By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

After about 10 years this patch of land has become a kind of open scrubland of acacia senegal trees. The farmer mows and taps the gum arabic.

He now has his cash crop as well as his subsistence crop, as he taps the gum arabic for six to eight years until the trees grow old. They then grow spiny, forming an impenetrable barrier. No animals can graze in this thicket; so grasses and herbs grow, renewing the land, until the farmer comes and sets fire to the forest and clears it. The cycle begins anew.

Dread period

But in the past 20 to 30 years, population pressure has increased to the point that the peasant does not stop working a land even after he knows it is tired. The natural cycle is broken, and instead of acacia senegal, other nonproductive species of acacias and desert shrubs colonize the area. The farmer loses his cash crop and has to shift his area of cultivation southward. Thus the desert grows.

This is just one example of the man-made pressures under which the desert has been encroaching on formerly productive though arid land. A Sudanese Government survey in 1964 discovered that during the past 17 years, the desert's thorn boundary had shifted southward by 80 to 100 kilometers (50 to 60 miles).

The United States, South Africa, Australia, and the Soviet Union all have areas of great aridity that could be classed deserts. Yet in these countries the reverse of the process described by Professor Kassas has taken place. The dirt has been made green.

Bringing back the desert

Modern technology, in other words, can turn back the desert. Even so, there is sometimes a cost. Prof. Reid Bryson of the University of Wisconsin described a region in Arizona that had abundant ground water

but little rainfall. Wells were drilled and superb long-staple cotton was grown. Farmers grow more and more cotton, and as the water level went down, they drilled deeper and deeper wells.

"When the water table went down to 500 feet below the surface, the cost of lifting the water to the surface became greater than the sale value of the cotton they were growing, and the region was abandoned," he said. "They were using water stored there over 10,000 years ago, and that water will not be replaced until the next ice age."

So even modern technology must be used with great care. But on the fringes of the Sahara, or the Atacama, or the Thar, modern technology is scarcely available.

Expedients as simple as storage can help. One talks of an average annual rainfall of 250 to 400 millimeters, but to take an area near Alexandria, Egypt, as an example, the rainfall in a 200-acre experimental plot was 206 millimeters in 1946, 83 mm. in '47, 206 mm. in '48, 280 mm. in '49, 243 mm. in '50, 67 mm. in '51, 458 mm. in '52, 280 mm. in '53. That 200-acre plot produced 2,821 bushels of barley in 1946, 27 bushels in '47, 1,953 bushels in '48, 3,300 bushels in '49, 770 bushels in '50, zero in '51, 643 bushels in '52, and zero in '53.

But as Professor Bryson commented on these figures, people cannot wait a year to eat. Without storage, many would have starved in '47, in '50, in '51; by 1952 there would have been few hands around to gather the harvest.

Technology transfer

Modern technology can help, but so can transfer of technology among the developing countries themselves. Michel Baumer of UNEP pointed out at the Earthscan seminar, North of the Sahara, and in Iran, a succession of wells linked by an underground drainage tunnel has been devised over the centuries. The system is known as "kafir" in Iran and "fogara" in Morocco. It is unknown south of the Sahara.

The Chinese, Dr. Baumer said, have tamed the Ten Shi desert along the Great Wall. Using masses of workers over a 30-year period, the Chinese constructed a system of 200 lakes in an area the size of Switzerland. These lakes concentrate rainfall and have made possible a population of 60 inhabitants per square kilometer.

Such an effort requires tremendous political will. In the final analysis, the will may be needed more to control population than to deal with the more obvious aspects of desertification.

This is a highly sensitive subject. Can a UN conference galvanize the required will and open the way to a truly global approach to the problem? Dr. Baumer told an illustrative story: At one of the case-study sessions that are to lead up to the conference on desertification, a Tunisian scientist presented a study of one area in his country. He concluded by saying the area had been overexploited and that there was an absolute need to reduce the numbers of both animals and inhabitants.

Up jumped a delegate from Upper Volta, a country of six-and-a-half-million people with a per-capita income of \$80 a year. "We cannot accept such conclusions," the delegate said. "If the conference on desertification reaches such conclusions, the developing countries cannot accept them." Upper Volta, the delegate said, needed a population of 30 million and was determined to get it.

"I am sorry," the scientist replied. "You, the politicians, the decisionmakers, must draw whatever conclusions you want. I am nothing more than a scientist, and my scientific conclusions within the limits of the study I carried out, are these, and I cannot change them."

Ultimately, the politicians will have to make the decisions. The success or failure of the desertification conference is likely to depend on how honestly scientists marshal their facts, and on how courageously the decisionmakers resolve to act on their conclusions.



Nomads take a break at an irrigation canal in Afghanistan



Iranian project tries to hold the sand dunes down

Q&A IN

By Sherwood H. Galt

Has the Concordia airplane proved itself?

It has proved that it can maintain speedier flights than all other airplanes, can keep to its schedule, and provide comfortable and deluxe service. But, naturally, it has not yet been able to prove itself economically as a money-making airplane, mainly because it is being operated over only four routes. Nor are the environmental questions answered.

Q&A IN

United States

Waiting for Carter — some unsolved problems

1978 budget plunges nation deeper into red

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Jimmy Carter, confronted by a sagging economy and demands for new spending, faces a budget dilemma even before he becomes president on Jan. 20.

With no new programs, warns the outgoing Ford administration, federal spending in fiscal 1978 — the budget now under consideration — will rise at least \$35 billion, producing a deficit ranging from \$32 billion to \$56 billion.

Why? Because outlays for some programs, such as social security, are tied to inflation, while increased spending for other programs is mandated by existing law.

A \$35 billion increase, notes the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB), is "optimistic," based on declining unemployment and inflation rates. If jobless and inflation rates remain high, the spending boost would be greater.

If the projections are accurate — and the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) says that, if anything, they are too low — Mr. Carter's maneuvering room on new programs may be very small.

Any new federal spending either would increase the budget deficit — and Mr. Carter has pledged to balance the budget by 1981 — or would require equivalent slashes in other programs.

The President-Elect now is considering a quick stimulus to the economy, either in the form of a tax cut, rebate of taxes already paid, or fresh spending.

Such a stimulant might in effect use up Mr. Carter's "new program" money for fiscal 1978, which begins Oct. 1, 1977, unless he decides to risk a larger budget deficit.

President Ford's advisers believe that any additional government spending, over the minimum required by law, would be inflationary. Some Democratic economists say there is enough slack in the economy to permit stimulus without danger of inflation.

Mr. Ford, in any event, in the fiscal 1978 budget he is required to deliver to Congress in January, can be expected to avoid new federal programs — to keep the inevitable spending increase, in other words, as close to \$35 billion as possible.

It then becomes Mr. Carter's responsibility, as well as that of Congress through its budget

committees, to adapt the proposed Ford budget to the goals of the new Democratic White House-congressional team.

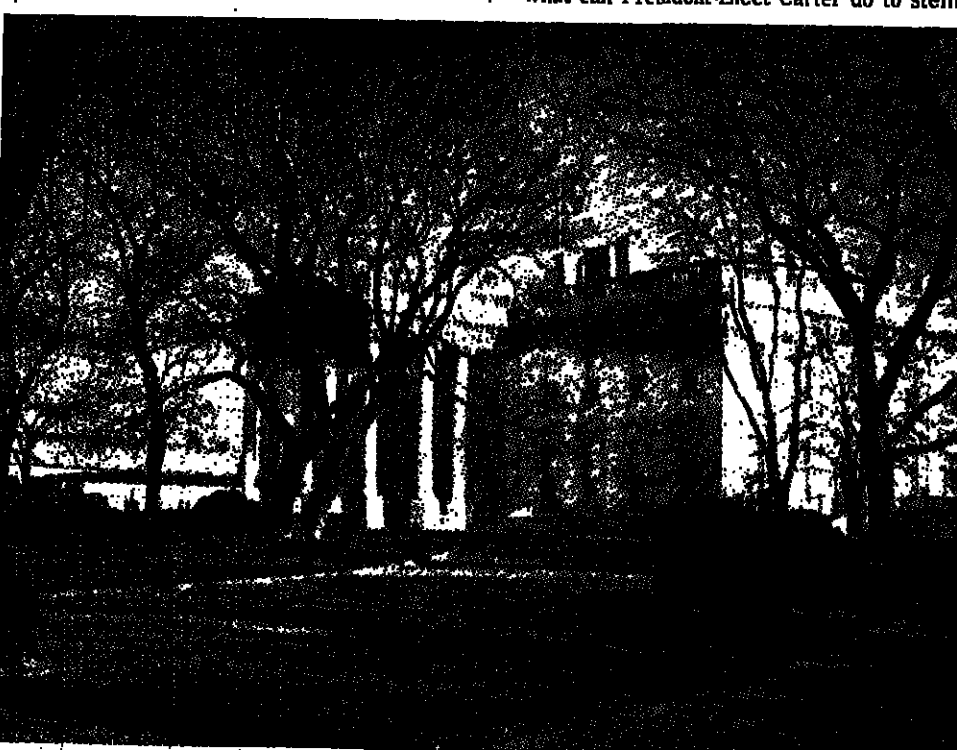
Some analysts foresee conflict developing between Mr. Carter, as President, and liberal Democrats in Congress over how much to spend and for what programs.

Mr. Carter repeatedly has said he will sponsor only those programs that do not threaten progress toward his goal of a balanced budget by the end of his four-year term.

With job-creating efforts high on his agenda, programs such as national health insurance may be pushed into the background, except at the study level.

Already the AFL-CIO, big city mayors, Northeastern state governors, and black groups are beginning to press claims on the President-Elect. Latest figures from the OMB, detailing how much federal spending is due to rise under present law, may force Mr. Carter to choose carefully among spending requests.

High unemployment affects government operations in two ways, reducing tax revenues and enlarging unemployment compensation payments.



For man in the White House, no shortage of challenges

Oil use puts U.S. at mercy of Arab nations

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Some of the least palatable facts in President-Elect Carter's thick briefing books tell how deeply vulnerable the United States has become to Arab oil pressure.

It, says Secretary of Commerce Elliot L. Richardson, 50 percent of U.S. petroleum imports were halted today, the nation would lose \$170 billion a year in gross national product and 4.8 million jobs. The foreign oil spigot supplies about 42 percent of all oil used in the United States.

An immediate problem for the incoming President is to convince Arab nations that, despite his pro-Israel stance during the election campaign, Mr. Carter will pursue an even-handed approach to Arab-Israeli problems.

Tucked into those thick briefing books on foreign policy, said a senior U.S. official, "are all the right things about the Middle East" — the hard facts, in other words, about increasing U.S. dependence on Arab oil and its implications.

What can President-Elect Carter do to stem

the rising tide of oil imports? Very little in the short term, observers agree, short of draconian or harsh import controls that in themselves would throw millions of Americans out of work.

He could urge Congress to double and in some cases treble the retail price of fuel — oil, natural gas, and coal — to force Americans to cut down on energy consumption.

Draconian? Yes, though this would simply raise fuel prices to about the level many Europeans now pay.

Congress, however, which steadily resists price decontrol of natural gas and domestic oil supplies, would be unlikely to endorse such a move, even if Mr. Carter proposed it.

As of now, the U.S. does not get half its foreign oil from Arab wells. But it does get 22 percent — up from 18 percent in 1973 and rising, as Canada phases out of the oil export business.

"Saudi Arabia this year," says Frank I. Ikard, president of the American Petroleum Institute (API), "for the first time passed Venezuela as our chief overseas supplier, and other Arab countries — Algeria, Libya, and the United Arab Emirates — have all increased their shipments substantially over last year."

Most observers doubt a second Arab oil embargo will occur, unless another round of Arab-Israeli fighting breaks out. If an embargo does not come, what then?

The facts are bleak enough:

• U.S. domestic oil production, reports the API, averaged slightly more than 1.1 million barrels a day in the first 10 months of this year — 2.7 percent lower than last year and well below the highpoint of nearly 10 million barrels daily six years ago.

• Domestic natural gas production also declined 2.4 percent from the first 10 months of 1975. This continues a slow but steady drop in output of gas.

• The American appetite for oil, however, increased this year, as motorists consumed record quantities of gasoline and U.S. factories and utilities burned more fuel.

What was the result? Mounting imports, at a projected cost to the U.S. economy this year of more than \$38 billion — enough to drive the American foreign-trade balance deeply into the red.

"If present trends continue," says Mr. Ikard, "the United States soon will have to buy more than half of its oil supplies from other countries at whatever prices and on whatever terms those countries may decide to impose."

China

Gold stars for production rather than politics?

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

The peasants and factory workers of China may soon find themselves rewarded more for the quantity of vegetables and machinery they produce than for the "redness" of their political thought.

That is the view of analysts who see increasing signs that China under Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is moving toward stepped-up emphasis on orderly economic development.

The removal from influence of Chiang Ching, the widow of Mao Tse-tung, has made it increasingly likely that the pragmatic economic policies advocated by former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping may at last partly come back in force, they suggest. Mr. Teng, a strong opponent of Mao, appeared likely to succeed the late Chou En-lai as premier until he was dismissed in disgrace from his post last April.

Purge in '60s

Mr. Teng, who had been rehabilitated in January, 1974, after his purge during the "cultural revolution" of the late 1960s, had advocated paying productive workers extra to encourage better job performance. That proposal was attacked by the country's so-called political radicals as a revival of capitalism.

Yet, some analysts suggest, such incentives may eventually be reintroduced to stimulate production and to gain the support of many Chinese who are thought to feel that the policies identified with the radicals denied them higher wages and a better standard of living.

Already the Chinese press has begun to attack the radicals for their criticisms of the ideas closely associated with Mr. Teng.

As of this writing there is no sign the incentive system has been restored. Despite speculation by foreign analysts that defeat of the radicals could bring Mr. Teng a second rehabilitation, Chinese officials have told visitors that he will not be reappointed to his former positions.

Attacks subside

Some analysts suggest the public campaign against Mr. Teng has been too intense to allow his full restoration without undermining the government's credibility. The former vice-premier's abrasive personality and work style have also made him controversial.

Yet in recent weeks press attacks on Mr. Teng have subsided, and some analysts think that eventually he will be at least partially rehabilitated.

The current attacks on radicals for hampering "socialist production" may allow for the quiet reintroduction of some of Mr. Teng's ideas without acknowledging that they are his, it is suggested.

The attacks on the radicals for "sabotaging" economic policy during the cultural revolution and later are also meant to spotlight Chairman Hua's strong point, his administrative ability, according to some analysts.

Mr. Hua gained greatly in stature and popularity after the Tangshan earthquake of last July gave him the opportunity to demonstrate his ability in leading relief efforts.



Teng: re-rehabilitated?



There may soon be more rewards for more production for Chinese

China's economic jigsaw puzzle

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

Despite the downfall of four leading political "radicals," the political infighting over who should get the biggest slice of China's economic pie may have only just begun.

China analysts note that major economic issues remain unresolved despite the announcement in Peking newspapers that China's agriculture, industry, national defense, science, and technology are to be developed into a "powerful socialist state" by the turn of the century.

While the papers stressed economic development, they did not go so far as the pronouncements of the late Premier Chou En-lai, whose emphasis on orderly, planned economic development was rejected by the radicals. For example, they omitted the term "modern" favored by Mr. Chou when they described China at century's end as a "powerful" (rather than a modern) socialist state.

In China, where slight differences in phrasing can have important political meanings, the omission may mean continuing economic disagreement and indicate that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is reluctant to fully endorse Mr. Chou's thinking.

The radicals, led by the widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chiang Ching, had stressed eco-

nomic achievement through political exhortation (rather than wage incentives), through practical or applied science (rather than advanced research), and through mass agricultural effort (rather than farm mechanization). They also favored university admission standards based on class background, political consciousness, or experience in the countryside (rather than performance on admission exams) and national defense using large numbers of soldiers employing guerrilla tactics (rather than a stress on modern weapons).

But even though the radicals may have received a major setback in the last few weeks, the following issues remain to be decided, analysts suggest:

• How much priority should be given to technological investment in the countryside compared with the crowded industrial cities?

So far China has strongly combatted the usual trend in developing countries for a mass influx into the city by controlling population movement and sending large numbers of students to the countryside. But with signs that many Chinese young people prefer life in the city, the case for greater emphasis on economic development in the cities could take on political overtones.

• Which of China's 21 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, and 3 centrally ruled municipalities should get priority for investment of scarce technology?

It often was predicted that a defeat of the radicals would strengthen China's centralized economic planning machinery. Yet in a large country where local leaders find themselves free to act independently, lobbying by them for increased recognition can be expected.

• How should Chinese universities be organized to provide needed talent for national development without producing widespread student unrest?

Student frustration with the complicated and highly competitive school entrance examination system probably was one reason why many young people joined the radical Red Guards during the "cultural revolution" of the 1960s.

The question of who should be allowed to get the university education that leads to prestige and positions of responsibility could take on political overtones.

• Which branches of the military should be given priority — with what kinds of weapons and for what purposes?

Some military elements are likely to press for improved weaponry, either through increased investment or closer ties with the Soviet Union or the United States. Those in charge of building mainland China's naval presence in the Taiwan Straits are expected to push a different set of priorities than those in charge of military forces along the Soviet border.

A flower threatens multi-million dollar dam

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

An endangered "snapper," which may block a proposed \$800 million hydroelectric project in Maine, raises questions about possible conflict between federal law and federal policy.

The endangered "snapper" is a "hoarhound" plant known as the Furbish housewort. It had not been seen since 1943, when a Canadian biologist declared it to be extinct because it had disappeared from its habitat in the upper St. John River valley on the border between Maine and Canada.

But last summer, a University of Maine biologist, Prof. Charles Richards, discovered the Furbish housewort blooming away on the site of one of two dams the Army Corps of Engineers proposed to build in the valley. The Corps of Engineers was acting under a directive from Congress to study sites for the two dams, and had contracted with Professor Richards to provide an environmental impact statement as required by law.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 stipulates that all federal agencies insure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by

them do not result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat that has been determined as critical to species listed as endangered or threatened. The Furbish housewort is one of 1,700 endangered plants being considered for addition to the list within the next year.

Keith Shriner, head of the endangered species program at the Department of Interior, said the discovery of the housewort "is a real problem."

"At this early stage of the game, the question is not plants or dams, the question is can we have both plants and dams. If, after careful study, the answer is 'no,' then we intend to do everything possible to prevent the extinction of a life form."

In the meantime, the Army Corps of Engineers has six people working full time in its New England division on the environmental and engineering aspects of the proposed dams, which would flood the Furbish housewort and 80,000 acres of forest and with 7.7 million acre-feet of water.

A spokesman for the Corps of Engineers in Walham, Massachusetts, says, "First, there is no official list of endangered plants at this time — and second, the Corps of Engineers

contemplates no facts at this time that would jeopardize the existence of any species.

We're not planning to build anything there now. We have no money. Studies will be pursued and work will be continued on a draft of our environmental impact statement." But he also said that "preconstruction planning and design of the project will go on."

Richard Dyer, a biologist working for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on environmental studies, says, "There will be a definite confrontation with the Endangered Species Act, if plans for the dam continue." Meanwhile, the Furbish housewort (named by medieval Europeans who believed that cattle feeding on it would be infested with lice) lives.

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A sour note to Moscow's overtures

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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China has firmly and categorically rejected the conciliatory gestures Moscow has been making to Peking since the passing of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The Chinese rebuff was delivered by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien in a banquet speech November 18 at the Great Hall of the People. The speech was so strongly worded that it sparked a walkout by the ambassadors of the Soviet Union and several Soviet bloc countries. The Soviet bloc walkout came after Vice-Premier Li described the Soviet Union as "wildly ambitious" and denounced its "criminal actions" in Africa. The guest of honor at the banquet was Salah Eddin Ahmed Bokassa, President of the Central African Republic, who had arrived in Peking November 14 on a state visit.

The diplomats who followed the Soviet Ambassador out of the banquet represented Mongolia, Cuba, and the Eastern European countries of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, and East Germany. It was a few minutes later, however, that Vice-Premier Li got to his main point, which was that the Soviet

Union's hopes for Chinese-Soviet reconciliation in the wake of Chairman Mao's passing are illusory.

"Social imperialism," said Vice-Premier Li, using China's code word for the Soviet Union, "is continuing to threaten China's independence and territorial integrity, and has kept creating false impressions of relaxation of relations between Marxism and revolutionism and even arrogantly demanded that China change its policy."

"This," Mr. Li said, "is wishful thinking and daydreaming."

The tenor of all of Mr. Li's remarks regarding the Soviet Union seemed to be aimed at putting an end to speculation that China's new moderate leaders might consider any relaxation of tensions with the Soviet Union in the foreseeable future.

Earlier last Monday, hundreds of Chinese workers had begun tearing up a large section of Tien An Men square to build a mausoleum where the body of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung will be put on display.

Work promised to continue 24 hours a day until Mao's final resting place is completed. Even after last Monday's earthquake, male and female laborers continued their digging under bright lights which had been installed earlier in the day.

(Official Chinese spokesman said last Tuesday that the magnitude of the earthquake was measured by the State Seismological Bureau at 4.5, apparently on the Richter scale. Its epicenter was once again in the Tangshan area, about 100 miles east and slightly north of Peking. A spokesman said the earthquake was a post-quake tremor connected with the disastrous July 28 earthquake, and he added that foreigners in Peking should remain indoors.)

Although official Chinese spokesmen would not confirm that it was Chairman Mao's mausoleum which was under construction, a senior Chinese official confirmed the fact in a conversation with a Western diplomat.

More than six weeks ago it was announced that a memorial hall would be built in Peking where Chairman Mao's preserved body would be on permanent display. This location was not publicly known until last Monday morning when hundreds of workers suddenly descended on Tien An Men Square and started erecting wooden boarding around a large portion of the square.

Since the arrest of Chairman Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and three other leading radicals, the official Chinese news media have charged that the four radicals had tried to obstruct plans for the preservation of Chairman Mao's body.

From page 1

*Brezhnev walks warily in an unfamiliar world

of Hua Kuo-feng in their place could well be a golden opportunity for Mr. Brezhnev to regain lost ground. He tried, and is rejected.

On the other side of him is the new American President-Elect. "Who is Jimmy Carter?" Americans are beginning to think that they know at least part of the answer. But Plains, Georgia, is a long, long way from the Kremlin in Moscow.

Mr. Brezhnev was well acquainted with Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger. He did business with Gerald Ford and Dr. Kissinger, and usually on terms which were considered as satisfactory in the Kremlin. He had expected Mr. Ford to be four more years in the White House, and Dr. Kissinger still at the State Department. Now that is all changed.

Mr. Brezhnev has heard about Baptists if only because there is one tolerated Baptist Church in Moscow. But the American Southern accent and idiom are unknown to him. And as yet no Soviet officials have been received by Mr. Carter. They applied, and were turned down.

Mr. Carter has noted with interest recent Brezhnev

speeches and the text of a statement presented to the United Nations by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on nuclear weapons. He says he hopes for a SALT II (Strategic Arms Limitation) treaty by the end of next year, but would accept an extension of SALT I if a new treaty cannot be negotiated by October when the existing agreement runs out.

Prudent move

But that means that he is not going to be ready to spend heavily just to get a SALT II agreement by next October. And during the recent political campaign he was critical of the "détente" policy. In general the Carter posture toward Moscow is correct, but aloof and cool. He is not courting them.

So what does Mr. Brezhnev do when bracketed on the west by the Carter enigma and on the east by the Hua Kuo-feng mystery? He does precisely what he did this week. He goes to Belgrade, the capital of dissident and nonconformist communism, and insists that he is not in his heart lusting after Yugoslavia, or any part thereof.

Which was indeed a prudent move for him to make at this

precise moment because any acquisitive move against Yugoslavia would antagonize all of Western Europe, would have any further arrangements with the United States impossible, and would deeply trouble China.

Few footholds

Mr. Brezhnev's world position is not enviable. Western Europe is suspicious, with immense reason. The United States, aloof, China is vociferously hostile. Japan is cautious and mute.

India is Moscow's only important willing client and partner of the moment. Soviet influence has several footholds in Africa, but all are precarious. It has been excluded from the Middle East by most Arab states. Its own captive allies in Eastern Europe are restless and beset by serious internal problems. Poland is in incipient political and economic crisis. It could explode at any moment.

This is no time for Mr. Brezhnev to be anything but as resourceful as possible. It is the time for embraces in Belgrade.

From page 1

*Rhodesia talks: under-the-table diplomacy

Mr. Richard's strategy consisted of passing working papers on the structure of an interim government to all the delegations except that of the Patriotic Front.

The maneuver made Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe furious. But they did not walk out of the conference. Mr. Richard said the other delegations had requested the papers and, as the Patriotic Front had said it would discuss only the date for independence, he had not sent them the documents. Later, however, the working papers were delivered to the Patriotic Front.

Along with this mild form of pressure, Mr. Richard offered a way for the Patriotic Front

to save face. He agreed to its suggestion that a date for the end of the Geneva conference itself could be set.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe now could latch on to that issue to keep the conference going. At any rate Mr. Richard will be holding bilateral meetings with each delegation, rather than full conference sessions.

The main factor inhibiting progress at the conference is the bitter rivalry between Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of another African delegation, who is ready to move on to discussing an interim government.

Mr. Richard used this rivalry in trying to move the Patriotic Front from its hard-line

There is a great deal of confusion among the African nationalists as to who might come out on top in the black power maneuvering now underway. A couple of delegates have switched their allegiance from Bishop Muzorewa to the Patriotic Front. In a sense, however, the two men involved were renewing old loyalties. There is no particular evidence that the Patriotic Front is gaining significant support.

The Patriotic Front, which was formed immediately prior to the conference, appears to be holding together tenuously. Mr. Nkomo reportedly would like to get on with the discussion of an interim government, while Mr. Mugabe is the one dragging his feet.

Mr. Richard, in his refusal to agree to a ceasefire, 1977, as the independence deadline, pointed out that the House of Commons would most certainly not be willing to grant a law granting independence to Rhodesia without elections.

That statement was music to Bishop Muzorewa's ears. He has been calling for elections all along, because he feels he has the support of the people inside Zimbabwe, the same 15 cens will give Rhodesia when it becomes independent.

Whether Mr. Richard's maneuver pays off depends on his deft behind-the-scenes work.

From page 1

*Concorde

Legal problems. A federal court case over transatlantic Concorde service to New York City — conceded to be crucial to the plane's economic survival — is scheduled to move toward a decision early next month.

What makes the case awkward for the British and French airlines, who are challenging New York port officials' reluctance to let the plane use Kennedy airport, is the issue of liability. Present federal law, defining the Concorde's level of aircraft noise as a "taking of property," would make port officials who operate the airport liable for the properties of an estimated 50,000 affected persons living nearby.

The airlines agreed to a two-month postponement of their lawsuit, claims John F. Heilegers, attorney for the Environmental Defense Fund who has spearheaded court litigation against Concorde, because "they knew they had a losing case." An airlines spokesman denies this.

Carter's opposition.

Political problems. President-Elect Carter, unlike his two predecessors, publicly opposes Concorde flights to the United States. He said so in an interview in the French weekly L'Express. He presumably would similarly instruct his incoming transportation secretary who will evaluate the plane's 18-month test run at Washington's Dulles airport, where it is to

From page 1

*Quebec

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said he will accept "at face value" Mr. Lévesque's promise to let Quebecers decide. Mr. Trudeau said he is confident the people of his home province will reject separatism when the opportunity arises.

Elsewhere, politicians at all levels appealed for calm. The ousted Liberal Party Premier, Robert Bourassa, blamed his defeat on the difficulties facing any centrist government in the 1970s. He said the Liberals were "squeezed" between the socialist Parti Québécois and the conservative Union Nationale, which won few seats but diverted many votes that might have gone to the Liberals.

The Premier, an economist who called the election two years before his mandate expired and campaigned against what he described as the separatist menace, appealed to the national and international economic community not to panic.

It is assumed that Mr. Lévesque's most immediate task will be to try to reassure major foreign investors.

The PQ campaign played down the separatist issue and focused on the Liberals' alleged ineptitude. Mr. Lévesque, a World War II correspondent and television journalist before he entered politics at the onset of Quebec's "quiet revolution" of the '60s, was marketed as "un vrai chef" (a real leader).

Chaotic labor relations, 10 percent unemployment, corruption, and a mushrooming public debt made a platform for the Parti Québécois.

The Liberals, who went into the election with 97 of the Legislature's 110 seats, had won only 27 at this writing and were leading in one other district. The PQ had won 65 — 9 more than a majority — and was ahead in four others. The Union Nationale won 11 seats, and minor parties took 2.

From page 1

*Beirut

By mid-morning, the Syrian forces, acting under Arab League peace-keeping mandates, were at the Beirut port and shopping areas and souks (market alleys) which for centuries have been the heart of the city. The old Place des Martyrs, or Bourj, was itself a line between right-wing Christians and fighters of the Palestinian-Leftist-Muslim alliance.

The old buildings are completely gone. The gold souk, known for decades as the best place in the world to buy crafted gold jewelry, is a pile of sunlit concrete rubble and jagged steel.

In a Palimpsest of Beirut's layered history, columns of the old Roman law school stand on a shell holes near the Crusader church which had been converted into a mosque in the Middle Ages. The structure was remarkably untouched in the midst of the Ottoman-Turkish and French-mandate office buildings lying devastated around it. A few merchants made their way past the Syrian troops to see if anything were left of their shops.

The Lebanese, like all natives of the Levant at the crossroads of three continents, are known for their business ability. The Beirut port is, aside from ruined storage sheds, undamaged. Strong rumors in shipping companies already speak of the port being opened within a matter of days for any firm able to truck its goods away immediately.

The Beirut International airport is expected to be ready to receive its first flights of passengers and to resume commercial traffic by the end of the week.

The final hours before the dawn entry of the Syrian troops witnessed one of the loudest shelling exchanges between residential districts of the entire war. But as the right-wing military commander, Bashir Gemayel, pointed out Monday afternoon, with the Syrians positioned at every major crossroads throughout the city, the shelling is unlikely to be resumed.

Invincible lines of fear and hatred still remain between the neighborhoods of Beirut, but as the small crowds of sight-seers demonstrated Monday by wandering undisturbed through the war-clogged arteries and frontiers of this once mercantile capital, the Syrian Army, having already invested Beirut with the full force of its peace-keeping mandate now may give Lebanon a chance to restore its traditionally cosmopolitan society without being tempted back into violence.

Canada

Oil firms move icebergs

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

St. John's, Newfoundland
The world's most unusual towing operation is under way in this remote yet picturesque region of western Canada — moving icebergs.

To date, seven of the giant monsters (one an estimated 300,000 tons) have been towed, nudged, dragged, and pushed by trawlers — in some cases, enough to cause the icebergs to modify direction slightly.

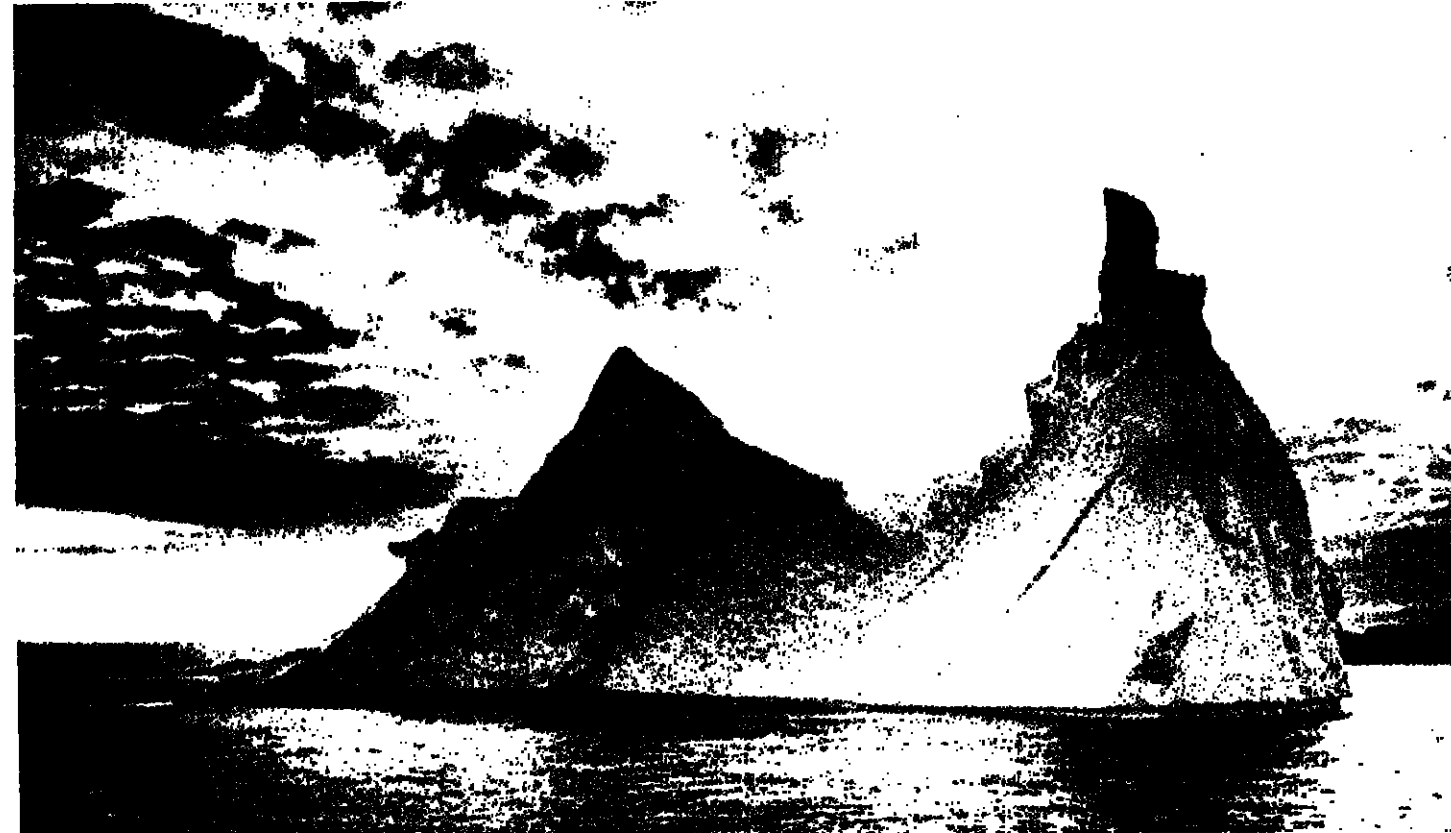
The reason for all this gargantuan activity: to see if man can redirect the line of travel of the icebergs so that oil drillers can explore under the ocean floor for oil and gas deposits without their rigs being swept away.

Some say that there are enough gas and oil deposits off the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador to light Montreal, Boston, and Halifax homes for a decade and trigger a major economic boom for St. John's 125,000 residents.

There have been three gas finds here, one of which indicated oil. Although the amount of the reserves is still unknown, the difficulty of extracting any deposits is quite clear.

According to marine and natural resources specialists such as Steven M. Milman, Assistant Deputy Minister of Mines and Energy for the provincial government of Newfoundland, the offshore waters in this part of the world are among the most treacherous and inhospitable anywhere.

The sinking of the Titanic took place 360 miles southeast of Cape Race, off Newfoundland. There are lashing winds and enormous ice floes along the Newfoundland-Labrador coastline — enough icebergs to make installation of permanent oil and gas drilling equipment extremely difficult.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

On the seabed under this giant iceberg may be vast oil and gas deposits

As many as 400 icebergs reach this area each winter, some of them travelling 2,700 miles from the Canadian Arctic and Greenland. Many of these monsters weigh 3 million tons or more.

It is to learn how to control these bergs that industry, government, and university groups are working here.

Their research began with establishment of the marine engineering department at Newfoundland's Memorial University in 1969 under a half-million-dollar grant from the Canadian

National Research Council plus financial support from oil companies and industry.

Since that time a private independently funded cold-water research group called C-Core has been set up within the university. This was followed within the past several years by a province-backed research group known as the Newfoundland Ocean Research and Development Corporation (NORDCO).

According to estimates of NORDCO officials the three groups have spent between \$4 million and \$5 million on marine research. Much of that has been on iceberg-related studies.

Dr. Robert T. Dempster, the soft-spoken, reflective dean of the Memorial University engineering department, still chuckles about the difficult sales job he had several years ago getting Canadian oilmen in Calgary to "promote" the need for far-reaching iceberg research.

Among the projects undertaken since then are the efforts to divert the path of iceberg flows, to examine the effects of icebergs scraping the continental shelf, to profile bergs according to their size and shape, and to develop effective ways to explode or melt bergs.

Although there are cases on record of icebergs being successfully towed for long distances, experts stress that the Newfoundland iceberg problem is particularly difficult, given the enormous size and frequency of the bergs.

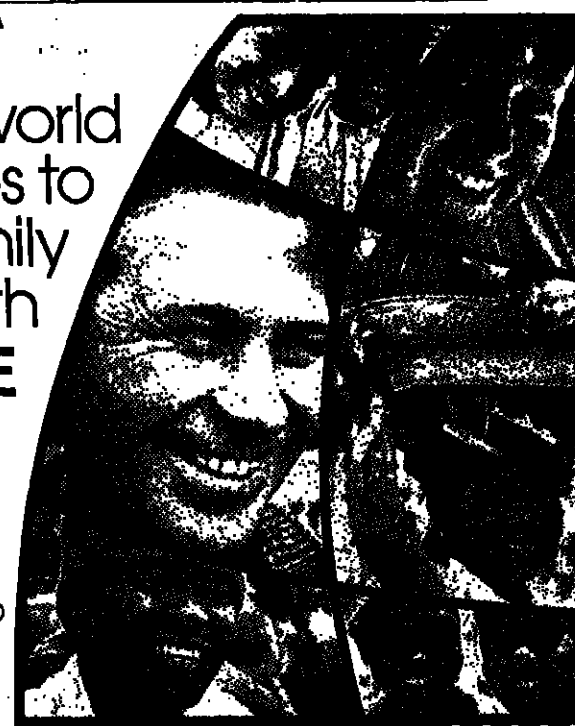
Newfoundland marine research and energy officials are convinced, however, that some method of iceberg control eventually will succeed — and will permit development of any major offshore oil and gas find. The main probability, according to Jan Furst, Norwegian-born director of NORDCO, is pipelines beneath the ocean floor running directly to shore.

However, it would take enormous oil finds to justify the huge costs involved.

Whatever the extent of the oil and gas reserves, Newfoundland (with a population of only 500,000) now is a world leader in iceberg and cold-water research. It will be host to next year's International Ports and Ocean Arctic Conference.

Meantime, one enterprising business has found its own answer to Newfoundland's iceberg problem: bagging ice and shipping it for specialty uses to the U.S. East Coast.

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home



Photos by Henry Hamlin

The Bradley house today

Restoring river town home

Owners thrive on 4 years of rebuilding

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The restoration urge is sweeping even the smallest hamlets in the United States. Elmhurst, Illinois, for instance, has a population of 175. An old Mississippi River town, it lies at the foot of bluffs which fall steeply from rich farmland and low hills.

The town was founded in 1853 and until the end of the 19th century was an important shipping point for grain and other farm products. The architecture is good, bad, and some brick, some stone, and some clapboard. It is more interesting for its variety than any consistency of style, but representative of a mid-America river town of its era.

Prodigious effort

Until the 1930s when Principia College came to the bluffs above, Elmhurst was reminiscent of bugles and wagons, river steamers and water trade. But, as local historian Paul O. Williams says, it has been preserved in a "charming state of stasis and slow progress" and so was ripe for a variety of restoration efforts.



A cozy place to read — the Bradley library furnished with 18th-century English antiques

Today, an enclave of refurbished houses is testimony of the prodigious effort of a dozen or so of the college staff and faculty members who have put new life into the old houses. The shine on the town today results as much from historic-preservation spirit as the lubricant called elbow grease.

The house that Ned and Paula Bradley tackled is the largest brick building remaining and was built in the 1850s by a commission merchant named Onetta. Later it was owned by Enos Doros, who ran the riverfront flour mill, and who around 1880 added the fancy Italianate cupola and the bracketed cornice which put the house into a style class by itself.

It was run as the Village Inn for many years and was known for its hospitality and good food. After its abandonment as an inn, the Bradleys, both associate professors at the nearby college, got it for \$15,500. In the four years they have lived in the house, they have invested another \$30,000 on renovation.

Repainting and renewing

This has included removal of several partitions, replacement or renewal of all roofs, scraping and repainting exterior woodwork, and repainting, replacing, and waterproofing exterior masonry.

On a gradual do-it-yourself basis, the couple scraped all interior woodwork and repainted it, and sanded and finished all wood floors. They knocked down all the old plaster ceilings throughout the house, and replastered.

Then they had installed two new furnaces and two air conditioners, had the dining room stairway largely rebuilt, rebuilt the dining-room fireplace, added two new fireplaces in the master bedroom and library, insulated the attic, stabilized the back wall of the house, renewed joists and masonry in crawl space, refitted all windows, and restored and repainted the cupola.

Are they weary of it all, after four years?

"No, we've loved every minute," says Paula Bradley, "in spite of the fact that for six months after we moved in it was the most ghastly mess you ever saw."

Interior decor

It was she who planned the spacious modern kitchen with its marble-topped center island and has done all the interior decoration.

In 1973, the village of Elmhurst was named to the National Registry of Historic Places by the U.S. Department of the Interior. It also has an active Historic Elmhurst Foundation, which once a year sponsors a house tour so everyone in town, and all visitors, can see who has restored what. Elmhurst is a proud revived village.

Mincemeat is a must for Christmas pies

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

There are many variations of mincemeat, but no matter how you make it you will probably have it on the menu for Christmas dinner.

True mincemeat contains ground beef, but often meat is substituted with raisins, apples, or other fruit. Green tomato mincemeat is also a familiar pie filling in many areas.

Mincemeat made without meat or suet does not need to be processed, but if you are making a large quantity with meat, be sure to pressure process it to prevent spoilage.

Here are some recipes for preserves that you might like to make along with the mincemeat.

Spicy Apple Preserves

4 cups sugar
2 1/2 cups water
1 tablespoon crushed ginger root
12 cloves
2 apple parings (reserved)

Use apples which hold shape while cooking. Pare, core, and cut large apples in halves or quarters. Pare and core small apples or leave whole. Pare, but do not core crab apples.

Boil sugar and water 3 minutes. Cool, add apples and cook gently until clear. Pack apples into jars. Remove apples from syrup, add cloves and apple parings to the syrup and bring to the boil point. Remove cloves and apple parings.

Pour syrup over apples leaving 1/4 in. headspace. Process 15 minutes in a water bath canner. Yield about 4 half pints.

Clove Apples

Use the recipe for apple preserves, adding 12 whole cloves and the parings from 2 or 3 ap-

ples to the syrup after the apples have been moved. Boil syrup to the jellying point. Remove cloves and parings and pour syrup over apples; seal at once.

Note: A few drops of red vegetable coloring may be added to the syrup if the parings do not give enough color.

Harvest Mincemeat

2 pounds ground, cooked beef
1 pound ground suet
12 medium tart apples
2 large oranges, chopped
1/4 cup lemon juice
3 11-ounce packages currants
4 cups sweet cider or grape juice
1/2 cup finely chopped orange peel
3 pounds seeded raisins
1 8-ounce package chopped candied citron
2 pounds brown sugar
1 tablespoon salt
1 tablespoon cinnamon
1 tablespoon allspice
2 teaspoons nutmeg
1 teaspoon cloves
1/2 teaspoon ginger

Mix together all ingredients in a large kettle; simmer 1 hour. Stir frequently to prevent sticking. Pack hot into hot Ball jars, leaving 1 in. headspace. Adjust caps. Process pints and quarts 20 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. Yield: about 6 quarts.

Those using British measurements should remember that a U.S. cup is equal to 5/8 of a British cup. An American teaspoon is slightly smaller than a British one.

financial

Treasure from industry's dust bins

Salesman sees world market for recycled obsolescence

By Peter N. Spotts
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
On the fourth floor of an old warehouse along Boston's waterfront is a large room filled with the fruits of planned obsolescence — old telephones, scrapped electronic components, and other hardware. It is 20th-century junk by most standards, but to Howell Hurst, it is an answer to the world's growing resource problem.

Mr. Hurst is president of the National Resource Recycling Exchange, a year-old firm that tries to match up one company's industrial waste with another company's need.

Unlike most dealers in scrap metal or used equipment, "our function is not to physically take material and do something to it to make it marketable," Mr. Hurst says. Instead, he finds out where waste material may be bought and then tells potential buyers about it. Often he never sees the material in which he deals.

What also distinguishes Mr. Hurst's operation from other operations is the scope of the materials in which it deals. The St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association, a nonprofit exchange of commercial information, deals mostly in chemicals, according to its secretary, Roland Marquart.

Others also

Mr. Marquart says that although Mr. Hurst's firm, a for-profit venture, is "probably the best known" industrial waste swapper, there are other exchanges operating or being planned that work on a nonprofit basis. Some state governments are looking into the possibility of starting resource exchanges as a public service, he says.

Also, several companies have instituted an internal swapping network.

Mr. Hurst came up with his idea about four years ago after spending three years "roaming" 45 states and observing factories, how they produce waste, and how that waste is disposed of.

"It was a disorganized hodgepodge with no way to take basic substances and put them back into use," he says. "So I tried to conceive of a way to pick up that trash and put it to use."

Mr. Hurst's idea is simple in theory. He approaches a company that has reusable waste — waste being anything from scrap metal to overstocked computer tape drives — and offers, for a fee, to store the material and find a buyer for it. Then, when the material is sold, the receipts, less Mr. Hurst's commission, go to the original firm.

Two-way business

The exchange also works the other way around. If a company is looking for an item or material and signs up with the exchange, Mr. Hurst will work to match the firm with a supplier. To date, the exchange has \$4 million to \$7 million worth of material on its books.

Concord Computing Corporation, a Mas-



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Howell Hurst: selling junk back to business

sachusetts electronics manufacturer, suddenly switched products "in midstream," says Peter Bowen, the firm's controller. He went to the exchange with the obsolete equipment.

"We had \$200,000 worth of electronic components that were about to be thrown out. We called Mr. Hurst and he sold the parts, bringing in about \$5,000 to \$6,000," says Mr. Bowen. Despite the small return on the cost of the components, Mr. Bowen emphasized that if Mr. Hurst hadn't sold them, they would just have been taken to the dump.

Despite Mr. Hurst's encouraging showing — at least 10 of his clients are listed in Fortune Magazine's "Top 500" firms — he still has problems convincing some companies of the value of his service.

A matter of persuasion

"There is one multimillion dollar company that produces 50,000 a year of wasted paper that they use in experiments. They have, I think, reuse it, they just bury it. It costs them \$100,000 to bury it. And I just haven't been able

to convince them that it's worth the effort to try to recover it."

Besides dealing in at least 18 states, Mr. Hurst also has contacts in Switzerland and is trying to establish contacts with 10 exchanges throughout Europe.

Mr. Hurst sees his concept developing into a worldwide communications network that not only will help relocate scarce resources but will help disseminate resource recycling technology information as well.

"If a company in the United States has a material that they don't know how to get rid of, and if a country, say Switzerland, has the technology to solve the problem, then there is no reason why we shouldn't be able to connect the information source with the firm that needs it," he said. "Waste is everybody's problem."

Checks draw a blank in the Middle East

By Ralph Shaffer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Do not try to cash a check — personal, payroll, or government — in the Middle East. That is one of the first things a businessman learns.

Sure, checking accounts are available. But checks drawn on one branch (same city) might not be cashable at another (same city). And those drawn on branches in another city (same country) are almost for the wastebasket — sometimes not even accepted for deposit.

Personal checks, say, from a United States bank (if accepted at all) will not be paid until they clear in the U.S. maybe three weeks later. Checks of all kinds are spurned by local shopkeepers, hotels, and airlines — by almost everyone in retailing. Cash is the thing for people; and checks are only for higher-level commercial transactions.

Despite such quirks, the world's largest financial institutions have been crowding each other for the last five years to develop business in the Middle East. Their know-how has been welcomed to help channel the flooding petrodollars into the stream of world finance.

But it has not been easy. Almost everywhere regulations of one sort or another have proven tough.

Kuwait allows no foreign banks to open or operate there. This means a lot of effort has to be second-hand. Because it was one of the first Middle East countries with gigantic oil revenues, the Kuwaiti Government recognized that close and exclusive banking control was paramount. The present system revolves around a strong central bank, five commercial banks, three specialized banks, and a group of investment and finance houses. All are monitored by the Ministry of Finance.

An American executive, whose joint venture with a Kuwaiti institution is prospering, said, "We doubt whether Kuwait can become a real world financial center because of its understandable insular banking attitude, and because of its rigid administration of state funds."

Saudi Arabia's approach to money-flow has been steered by the conservative direction of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. This ministerial, level organization performs central bank functions and proposes overall government finance policy. It is a progressive exponent of retail branch banking for everyone, everywhere in the Kingdom. It indirectly sponsors a type of social welfare to low-income citizens through an Agricultural Bank (interest-free loans to farmers), a Saudi Credit Bank (interest-free loans to the needy), and a Real Estate Development Bank (interest-free loans to prospective homeowners).

French are not what they eat

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Under the old rule, "Tell me what you eat and I'll tell you what you are," the French appear to be cutting back on some traditional foods.

The French Government's statistical institute, INSEE, has finished an analysis of eating and drinking habits that includes the startling fact that ordinary wine consumption in France dropped 15 percent in the last 10 years. The quantity of mineral water sold in France, which already held the world's record, has doubled.

A national poll taken at the beginning of October added that today's young people show an 80 to 90 percent preference for nonalcoholic drinks.

Even more surprising in a country that seems to have tried to "live on bread alone" is the figure for "the staff of life." Bread eating

dropped 21 percent from 178 pounds a year to 141 pounds. Potato consumption — including what Americans, but not the French, call French Fries — dropped 15 percent from 211 pounds a year to 178 pounds.

The idea that the French still are great horse-meat eaters also is wrong. The average per capita consumption of horse meat soon will be less than 10 grams a year.

The amount of time spent eating in restaurants, except for national holidays and anniversaries, has been reduced by more than half, according to a study by an association of cafes, snack bars, and "bistros" — the French name for a self-service restaurant. Also, the two-hour lunch time for office employees has shrunk sharply toward 30 minutes.

Estimates on the average time spent by non-farm housewives in preparing meals vary between reductions of 30 to 40 percent and 60 to 70 percent. The decline is attributed to the growing number of working wives and to the prepared and easy-to-cook foods now available.

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Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) — commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Pound	French Franc	German Mark	Italian Lira	Japanese Yen	Swiss Franc
New York	1.0000	1.6425	6.5595	3.3757	20.3606	360.73	2.0048
London	0.6088	1.0000	4.0339	2.0371	12.3603	249.64	1.2503
Frankfurt	2.4185	2.3722	1.0000	1.0000	6.5595	163.63	0.4936
Paris	4.9325	8.1258	2.4633	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364	1.9364
Amsterdam	2.5281	4.1567	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Geneva	37.04	60.8784	15.3761	7.4388	14.6553	15.3761	15.3761
Zurich	2.4425	1.0127	1.0100	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: 0.072 (c); Australian dollar: 1.2320; Danish kroner: 1.67; Italian lire: 20.3606; Japanese yen: 360.73; New Zealand dollar: 0.970; South African rand: 1.5000.

Sources: First National Bank of Boston, Boston.

motoring

British cars: the going gets smoother

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The home-grown British auto industry is pinning its hope for survival and future growth on exports.

This tack has provided British Leyland, the country's leading carmaker as well as exporter, with revived profit over the past year, mainly because of the sharp drop in the value of the British pound against foreign currencies.

Rather than slash the price of its exports, in line with the dip in the pound, the company is making a windfall profit by selling cars for, say, dollars, and then converting the dollars into a lot more sterling because of the cheaper pound.

Had British Leyland cut its prices to the car buyer, it might have widened its market in the United States and elsewhere. But even if the company had increased world demand for its cars, a nagging labor impasse that has prevailed in Britain since the end of World War II would make delivery of the cars impossible.

British Leyland officials concede that in the long run "the depressed value of the British pound will have a depressing effect on British Leyland."

Meanwhile, British Leyland, that grab bag of automotive companies — Austin, Morris, Jaguar, Triumph, Rover, and Leyland, the big truckmaker which came together, for better or worse, over the past 18 years, continues to focus on its overseas market, including its brightening prospects in the U.S.

Duplication remained

The mergers, however, were more in name than function. Each division kept its own management team and policies, with duplication and waste effort resulting. Further, the cars themselves were far out of date, some designs dating back 15 years or more.

The going got so rough a couple of years ago that B-L fired an SOS to the British Government for funds — more than \$1 billion over the next few years — thus giving the company the chance to update its car lines, modernize its plants, and improve the efficiency of its operations.

As part of the deal with the government, the company has a new team at the top, headed by Alexander Park, a financial expert with a year for getting things done.

The carmaker is paying the going commercial rate for the money — (about 15 percent) — and is required to begin repaying the principal in 1983.

"There are no privileges," asserts Mr. Park. British Leyland is far from out of the woods. It is burdened with a lot of antiquated manufacturing and assembly plants, some of which date back to before World War I. An old MG plant in Abingdon, for example, used to build ladders. Others are just as bad. Yet the new Marina plant in Cowley, by contrast, is a bright, airy, model facility.

"The tragedy is," says Mr. Park, "that's the one that got all the money."

Leadership regained

British Leyland's new management team, which took over in July, has been severely criticized at home for its lack of vision, especially by one of its own, Mr. Park, who took over as managing director in July.

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These MGs for export are helping to get Britain's No. 1 carmaker out of the red

down to about one-third of what it was a year ago, "we still have a long way to go," reports the managing director. Indeed, continuity of output is Problem No. 1, he adds, "with a capital P for problem." Redundancy in the plants is another; so is quality.

Other firms hurting, too

Other automakers in Britain, as well, are losing tens of millions of dollars a year in un-built cars. Ford Motor Company has just settled a triple industrial dispute at its Dagenham plant, near London, which cost the company almost \$15 million and the loss of 4,300 Cortinas. The work stoppage began with 12 door setters, who charged that some new equipment was dangerous. This, in turn, led to the layoff of a thousand workers, who struck in a dispute

over pay. The union says that their jobs are threatened by new equipment.

It is in this sort of industrial climate that British carmakers face as they try to meet the demand for their cars in the world.

British Leyland management deals with 27 unions in its United Kingdom plants. "I hope someday we can reduce the number of labor unions," says Mr. Park, "but it's a long way off."

There will have to be a lot of honest talk between the union leaders themselves before they will ever be able to come together.

"We have to do something about all the stewards and their little factions," asserts the B-L chief.

Still, company officials speak in a highly improving management voice. "We're communicating far more information

than we've ever done in the past, and I believe it is having an effect," says Mr. Park. "We are getting some very responsible reaction among shop stewards, who, as recently as 9 or 10 months ago, we had looked upon as difficult people."

"You don't wipe out decades of industrial mistrust in just a year or two," he adds. "The keynote I preach to all our people is patience. We must have the courage to be patient."

Mr. Park describes himself as a "go-see" man. "I want to see for myself rather than just read a report which tells me everything is dandy." He recently returned to Britain after a 10-day tour of the company's sales operations in the U.S. and Canada, for example.

After walking through the work areas of the plants back in Britain, he says, he feels the quality of the cars is improving. "We've got to have a quality control system," he adds. "Quality control people on the factory floor not only can stop an assembly line, but they also have the authority to take a supplier's line as well."

Productivity also is slowly improving, to the relief of B-L management. The average weekly output of cars now is higher than it has been for the past 18 months, and with fewer workers.

On the car side alone, the company has cut back its work force by 12,000 in the last year and a half, including many management jobs.

"Management has been shaken up, or woken up," declares Mr. Park. "I don't know which way to put it," he adds.

Although British Leyland is reducing the number of plants in Britain in an effort to reorganize production in a more efficient way, it is beginning a major expansion in Scotland, with

an eventual outlay of more than \$100 million aimed at providing more jobs in a depressed area of Britain.

Unfortunately for B-L, say outside observers, there has never been a substitute for the auto industry for a good competitive product, yet, new cars on the road, and still coming, will help the company improve its image as well as the number of cars it sells in the world.

The bright spot at the moment is the U.S., where B-L will sell some 75,000 cars by the end of the year, including the TR-7, which was sold in the U.S. for a year before it was introduced in other markets. A new Rover 5500 ultimately will be brought to the U.S.

Some critics say British Leyland has failed to define a product philosophy. The cars sold often don't have any relationship with one another; they don't belong to one another. B-L doesn't always know what engine to put in which car.

Bright future, if . . . But if British Leyland can continue to improve its labor picture as well as come out with some very good products over the next six or eight years, its future could be bright. The company's management is realistic. Knowing the limitations and pitfalls ahead, it is steering a cautious course toward the 1980s.

"By then," asserts Mr. Park, "we'll have our entire line modernized. Then we'll have to stay up to date."

Meanwhile, industry car sales in Britain for the first half of this year were at an annual rate of 1.3 million. Ford's first-half car share was 28.8 percent, up 4.4 points from a year ago, and a close second to British Leyland.

Ford leads all companies in truck sales with a share of 31.4 percent for the first half of the year.

Insect zoo evokes oohs, ahs, chills

Smithsonian's new inhabitants open fascinating vistas of insect world

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — who wrote a story called "Metamorphosis" about a man who awakened one morning as a giant cockroach — would have loved it.

The new bug zoo at the Smithsonian is also a hit with small, non-literary types, like the three-year-old blonde who stared bug-eyed at the elephant beetle which stared bug-eyed back at her.

They were, as John Foster Dulles used to say, eyeball to eyeball, and neither blinked. "Look at those hands," she finally said, pointing to the long, furry feelers, half a dozen of them, which the elephant beetle waved in her direction.

The elephant beetle, about the size of a hamburger, is also known in classier Latin as *Megasoma*, which means giant body. This particular one was one-horned, like a rhinoceros, with a dark brown body the color of tortoise shell. When it wasn't waving to small fans it was busy munching on a leaf of iceberg lettuce.

"Look, there's somebody else under there!" yelled a little boy. As we watched, the earth nearby heaved, and a large, beady brown eye appeared, followed by a hard, brown-crusted body and more furry hands. For those of us close up, noses pressed to the glass, it was scary as any sci-fi film. The face of the elephant beetle from a distance of three inches is more chilling than that of "The Creature from the Black Lagoon."

Mood music for insects

As we watched, a sort of mood music that Mantovani could never do was playing over speakers: an eerie series of insect whirs, chirps, hisses, ZZTs, and plunks amplified to orchestra volume. "It stimulates the animals," explains a Smithsonian expert.

The insects in their bug zoo are technically known as arthropods — animals with an external sheath, segmented bodies, and pairs of appendages. There are entomologists who devote entire careers to recording bug sounds,

which aid in differentiating species, according to Dr. Terry L. Erwin, curator of entomology at the Smithsonian.

Dr. Erwin, who is scientific adviser for the project, says the Smithsonian's is the first bug zoo in the United States, and one of the few in the world (West Berlin and Japan also have them). This exhibit, which is scheduled to last 10 years, has been drawing heavy crowds to this wing of the Museum of Natural History. In its first month, the museum estimated that roughly 10,000 people had come to stare at the Eastern lubber grasshopper, the hissing cockroach, the velvet ant, and the water strider.

Along one wall extends the glassed-in pond habitat for some of the species, such as the water strider and whirling beetle. It comes complete with reeds, cattails, and a faint green scum on the water to make the bugs comfortable. A few steps away, a shaggy tan tarantula broods behind its glass case, and a small, lethal scorpion, the color of topaz, sleeps. They are both nocturnal and rousing them for visitors is a problem.

A 'plastic worm'?

"It looks like a Walt Disney interpretation of a worm," marvels one man, watching a herbivore, or plant-eater, known as the tobacco hornworm. And so it did: a four-inch, turquoise worm that looked as if it were made of plastic, with a dozen or so tiny feet for tracking along a leaf. On its back, a sideways V pattern done in black and white, very artistic. And interspersed along its side, what looked like tiny amber portholes or eyes. Once, when it was lurching along, a small rudder-like scale blinked red, like a stop light. When it began to go, it hung on a leaf upside down like a bat, eating with what seemed to be soft, petal-shaped teeth.

When it is feeding time at the bug zoo, they break out an odd assortment of food. The elephant beetle, for instance, is fond of bananas, "the riper the better," says Dr. Erwin. Scavengers like the green cockroach, plus other varieties which would boggle archy, the roach hero of "archy and mehitabel" fame, dine on dog food. There is a vial of blood for a resident mosquito, and many of the insects prefer lettuce or live crickets.



Photos by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Praying mantis gives a visitor the once-over — upside down



Model of a prehistoric dragonfly with 30-inch wingspan

'Photographica' — focusing in on photography's past

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A collecting phenomenon has swept the United States in the past 10 years. It involves "photographica" — all that pertains to America's photographic past, including the cameras, equipment, the photographic images, and the assortment of novelties which emerged out of the country's fascination with the adventure of photography. The latter category includes watch fobs, charms, jewelry, paperweights, and albums as well as miniature cameras.

Today at least 10,000 serious collectors have made themselves known across the country. Many of these have banded together in more than 30 societies that give their members the opportunity to swap information and equipment, enjoy camaraderie, admire each other's collections, and stage fairs so dealers can display and sell their vintage photographica.

This new breed of collectors also includes historical societies, museums, businesses looking for early photographic records, publishers, libraries, and galleries specializing in photographica which are now thriving in many cities. But at its grass roots it involves school children, amateur historians, photographers of all kinds, nostalgia buffs, and students taking the photographica courses now offered by more than 600 colleges and universities.

A few months ago, "Collecting Photographica — the Images and Equipment of the First Hundred Years of Photography," by George Gilbert, was published by Hawthorn Books, Inc., in New York, to sell for \$19.95. The first edition of 5,000 copies has already sold out, and the well-researched and documented volume is already considered a classic reference book in the field of a "must" for all serious collectors.

Mr. Gilbert fell in love with photography when he was a youngster in Brooklyn, he says, and has made a career as a photographer, is a well-known writer on the subject of photography, and is himself one of the country's most enthusiastic collectors.

He tells in his book how to become a collector, where the sources are, what to subscribe to, and charts how to identify and date American and German camera lines. It is a complete and authoritative survey of a burgeoning collecting field which is only now being pioneered.

"The world is today awakening to the importance of its historic photographica," Mr. Gilbert points out. "A few collectors began to emerge in the 1930s, '40s, and '50s," he says, "but now the gold rush is on. People are realizing all that has been lost and all that has survived to be found and preserved."

Some 30 or 40 major antique dealers in the U.S. are now fundamentally interested in deal-

ing with photographic equipment. About five of that number, he claims, are now dealing in early photographic collections, albums, novelties, etc. Private museums are coming into existence for display of private collections, supplementing exhibition efforts of such grand photographic repositories as the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., and the International Museum of Photography in Rochester. Major auction galleries, such as Sotheby Parke Bernet in New York and Sotheby's and Christie's in London now have photographica sales at fairly regular intervals.

On Dec. 12, the Photographic Historical Society of New York will sponsor a one-day fair at the St. Regis Hilton Hotel in New York at which 100 dealers specializing in photographic antiques will congregate from all parts of the U.S. This sponsoring society began in 1969 with but six members who decided to lunch together once a month and talk shop. It now has more than 600 members scattered all over the world, and Mr. Gilbert, the founding president, still writes the organization's monthly newsletter.

Mr. Gilbert, who has collected novelty cameras for years, is now launching on a new search for rarities, about which he will eventually write a second book. "Yes," he says, "you can still start a photographica hobby with a 25-cent camera picked up at a flea market, junk shop, or yard sale. A schoolteacher with lim-

ited funds started just that way, and now owns 800 box cameras, and has, more importantly, made himself the world authority on them. He was reminded, too, of a friend who paid a farmer \$20 for two old cameras that propped up a table in a chicken coop, and then found they were prime examples of American daguerrotype cameras of the late 1840s, worth \$1,500 and \$2,000 each. Early daguerrean equipment is now very scarce and eagerly sought.

The value of antique photographica, Mr. Gilbert warns, depends (as with all other antiques) on rarity and demand. Most old cameras have little dollar value at this time — particularly where mass-produced and are without special technical features. The experienced collector is a specialist. He seeks out models from a specific country, or era, or the varieties within a camera type.

An "early" camera, he says, means pre-1914, or pre-1900, depending on the type. He would advise young collectors today to begin to think about early Polaroid cameras as hobby "finds." He bought a big ugly 1948 Polaroid for \$3 at a local flea market recently and was glad to get it. "They are already getting hard to find," he commented.

It is still possible to find old stereoscopes for around \$25, he says, and stereo cards (to produce three-dimensional views) for 25 cents to \$1 each.

All of this raises the question, if birds can sense earth's weak field, can they sense fields generated by electronic equipment too? William E. Southern of Northern Illinois University found that chicks of the migratory ring-billed gull did sense and were confused by, the electromagnetic field of a low-frequency radio system at the Wisconsin Test Facility of the U.S. Navy. It makes one wonder if magnetic pollution will have to be added to the list of environmental contaminants.

books

'Trinity': another blockbuster from Leon Uris

Trinity: A Novel of Ireland, by Leon Uris. New York: Doubleday & Co. 750 pp. \$10.95. London: Andre Deutsch. £4.95.

By Diana Rowan

Tracing out the interrelated lives of three representative families in the north of Ireland, Leon Uris has produced another blockbuster of a novel, one of his documentary sagas on the order of "Exodus" and "Topaz," stocked with characters of epic proportions and the results of enough research to fulfill requirements for a PhD dissertation.

Uris, in fact, acknowledges the contribution of his associate, Diane Eagle, and his debt to the Denver Public Library. One can almost visualize the stacks of note cards headed: Industrialization - Impact on Belfast, or the Village Shanachie - his social function as story teller; notes on how to distill poteen, or how to ward off ghosts during a wake; on Herbert Asquith and the Home Rule Bill.

What emerges is a massive panorama of the era between the 1840s and 1916, carefully populated by figures from every point in the sociopolitical spectrum. The Trinity includes the Larkin clan of Ballytogue, Catholic hill-farmers who have eked out a bare subsistence in County Donegal for generations; the powerful Hubble dynasty, British aristocracy which has dominated the area for three centuries; and the MacLeods of Belfast, shipyard workers whose Scottish Presbyterian forebears were planted there by the British to solidify the power of the Crown. Battalions of secondary characters are deployed as family members, politicians, business magnates, and there is a cast of thousands for riot scenes and burning factories.

There is danger in constructing that kind of scenario. In order to get the considerable bulk of information across, Uris's characters must carry on some considerably unnatural dialogue. Illiterate Catholic hill farmers, talking among themselves about the bad old days, sound like academic compendiums; observations such as "In Ulster the Presbyterians in the British yeomanry conducted a bloody orgy so revolting that one British officer resigned in disgust" are prefaced by "As ye know" or the



like, presumably to make the conversation flow more naturally.

Often, some quite interesting chunk of history is marred by a murky wash of anachronism and stage Irish ("Aye, it's mind-bending... is there a wee drop about, so I can illuminate my thoughts?"). Lord Roger Hubble, recounting his family's history, sounds equally stiff: "Moving evereastward, Calvert created the title of Viscount Coleraine, which I wear with some apprehension." Uris even resorts to tell young Conor Larkin about the United Irishmen's Rising of 1798. The dream-Shanachie covers Wolfe Tone, the Act of Union under William Pitt, and the baleful Cornwallis about as methodically as an eight-grader history teacher, and concludes, "So you see... why the upcoming election [on Home Rule, 1885] is so very important."

Nor are the characterizations very believable; they seem larger than life, embodiments of the social forces around them, rather than human beings in their own right. Conor Larkin is full of restless intelligence and the desire to learn; what he discovers of his world turns him into a rebel, and ultimately a martyr.

But Uris also indulges in a few melodramatic strokes which cheapen his portrait, called in to Hubble castle to restore a wrought iron gate, the self-educated blacksmith discusses art history with the Countess Caroline, tossing off references to Cezanne and Renoir with giddy insouciance, relating the subtleties of Verdi and Wagner to the iron grillwork with an air Oxford dons would envy.

Caroline is dreamily impressed; but she's another pastiche of romantic traits - Edwardian grace and a headstrong, showy intelligence which seem more a 20th-century interpretation of what she should be, than an authentic set-piece.

For all that, it is a book with unexpected strengths, stemming from just that accumulation of research material. There are great dollops of political history from the Elizabethan era up through the early 20th century, brought into focus and related to the development of maritime, rail and other industries, or the ebb of the landed estates as medieval fields. The horror of the great famine in the mid-19th century, when over a million Irish people died of starvation and disease is still vivid in Ballytogue four decades later. Conor's father has fits of madness when the drink overtakes him remembering the night when the newly harvested potatoes rotted before their eyes from sudden blight.

There are moments of gritty humor: Talker Lynch, flushing out would-be fugitives for church like a covey of quail, cutting off a treat to McCluskey's pub. Caught in the terrific pressures of the church, the young Cor periodically becomes nauseous when forced to say his rosary. Uris is rough on the Catholic Church, depicting it as a killer force, warring the emotional and sexual lives of its members. At best, he says, it is an illusory comfort to those trapped in the numb poverty of hill farm or factory. At its worst, it is a major factor in the imbroglio of hatred that makes Ireland a prisoner of its own past, a corrosive, self-feeling struggle perpetuating itself beyond any hope of change.

The book jacket summary, says the need explains the troubles of the present and gives insight into Ireland's future. It's either an oversight or meant as irony, since Uris' theme is the bald statement in O'Neill's "Moon for the Misbegotten": "In Ireland, there is no present or future - only the past, happening over and over again - now." But it does make a story, and telling it in such detail must make Uris a Shanachie of sorts for the general public, a socially useful function, after all.

Diana Rowan is a free-lance reviewer.

Controversial new 'History of the World'

Hutchinson's History of the World, by J. M. Roberts. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. 983 pp. \$20. London: Hutchinson. £9.95.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Two things can be said of this history at the outset. The first is that it falls squarely and purposefully into the new mode of writing and judging the past. It is, as the author stresses, "about processes rather than events," the latter being included only for their importance to historical evolution rather than for intrinsic interest or familiarity.

The second thing to be said is that, if one's philosophy is based on the theory that all segments of humanity show themselves equally

endowed this volume will shock, anger, or sadden one.

For, as this history is written, it is the two divisions of the white race - the European and Semitic - which have immeasurably outstripped all others in creating the mental, spiritual, moral, and physical world in which we live. Indeed, from the Mideast and Europe there have come during the past few thousand years and are still coming the culture, philosophy, and civilization which are overwhelming all others and steadily and irresistibly transforming the rest of the world into what is now widely termed the Western image.

Since such a thesis must offend many persons' concept of all mankind as equally contributive to the common good, it is only fair to the author to cite a few confirming facts. He expresses great admiration for the enormous achievements of China's millennial civilization - its stability, culture and inventiveness. Yet China has now committed itself totally to the wholly Western concept of Marxism.

The writer also speaks highly of Indian history. Yet it is the freeing, elevating and problem-solving concepts of the West which alone hold out hope of countering vast overpopulation, monumental poverty, and religious beliefs which stultify.

Turning elsewhere, Roberts writes, "Without such [European] helps black Africa south of the Sahara seems to have been remarkably inert in the face of the huge pressures exercised on her by the white man's civilization."

But, while it is necessary to point out that this heavy concentration on the Western role is a major facet of this work, it would be wrong to leave the impression that one puts the volume down with a feeling of racial prejudice or, to use a much-loved word today, ethnocentricity. The book is calm, dispassionate, carefully researched, and, within the inevitable limits of human fallibility, soundly based - given the author's decision to concentrate on such processes as are most easily recognizable as having contributed most conspicuously to producing the world of today.

Still, for all the author's attempt to write history afresh, he comes back, as all must come, to the great, overriding, all-determinative fact that the modern world and modern man are the result of the melding of three indispensable factors: from the low the transformation of man's thought and action through the spirituality and morality brought by monotheistic Judaism and Christianity; from the Greek, the

liberating of man's intellect to range over all human problems; from the later European synthesizing of these two earlier contributions into a continually self-renewing wellspring of practical inspiration and progressive achievement.

There are, it need hardly be said, many points at which one could quarrel with the author's selection of events and processes, even though he would doubtless have a ready defense. Thus this reviewer wondered if there should not have been a greater discussion of the role of language in men's life (as, for example, the hopelessness of seeking to preserve a meaningful as opposed to a superficial ethnic heritage in the United States once a group's ancestral language is abandoned in favor of English).

Is there enough emphasis on religion? Is there too much attention to "symbols of today's ephemeralities at the expense of, say, a more profound study of the Renaissance? How many would agree with his judgment that the theories of Sigmund Freud were actually responsible for not only fascism and extreme nationalism (this would have been a bad joke on the author, this would have been a bad joke on the rabidly anti-Semitic Adolf Hitler) but also for Marxism (basically formulated well before Freud wrote)? Again, what of his statement that "ancient Egypt has always been the greatest visible inheritance from antiquity? What about Rome?"

These and other such questions aside, "History of the World" is a competent choosing and summing-up of mankind's long and fascinating walk upon earth. Furthermore, the author convincingly presents this walk as broadly uplifting and outward, to new heights of insight, action and inspiration. It is impossible to read this brief but succinct account of men's progress without looking upon our neighbors, pursuing and all humanity with new respect.

Mark Stevens

A beam on lighthouse living

Lighthouse, by Tony Parker. New York: Taplinger Publishing Co. 288 pp. \$8.95. London: Hutchinson. £3.50.

There is realism behind the romance.

While most of us may not imagine the operations of a lighthouse much beyond the twinkling beams of light which pierce some dense nighttime fog, Tony Parker shines the light on the inside. He is curious here about the people, the lifestyle, and the goings-on of lighthouse life. People, after all, live in the houses that support the light.

Equipped with a tape recorder and his obviously easy-going approach toward people, Mr. Parker visited several British lighthouses and talked at length with the lighthouse keepers, technicians, their wives and families. Anybody or anything that had something to do with keeping the beams whirling, Mr. Parker found out about and reports.

Most of the resulting book contains the verbatim transcripts of those interviews. The conversation is informal, casual. Even his few miscellaneous observations about lighthouse work and attitudes are jotted down as if he were writing a letter to a friend. This is no clinical study.

With such an objective approach, it doesn't seem that the reader will learn much about the author, Tony Parker. But his willingness to take himself out of the picture he is presenting makes it clear that here is a genuine artist.

"Lighthouse" may destroy some of our romantic images of these lights by (and sometimes in) the sea. But, as mouthpiece for the lighthouse workers and their families, Mr. Parker lets us see their underlying affection for their work. Our over-all impression of the lighthouse worker's usefulness, assistance to ships-in-need remains intact.

Mark Stevens

arts

Pink Panther prowls again



Peter Sellers in latest 'Panther' film, subject of on-the-set story below

By David Sterritt

London

Peter Sellers has the giggles.

Nobody knows just why, except Sellers himself. Maybe it's the inflatable Quasimodo costume he just stepped into, or the huge front teeth jutting from his upper lip, or the gaudy blond wig perched (backwards) on his head. Or maybe it's the whole idea of being Inspector Clouseau, the world's ineptest policeman, picking up a new income at his favorite disguise boutique while hot on the trail of a mad scientist who is about to send the United Nations building, and half a dog, into the fourth dimension.

Whatever the cause, Seller's giggling seizure has ground the multimillion dollar "Pink Panther Strikes Again" to a total halt. And director-producer-writer Blake Edwards should be hopping mad.

But wait. Edwards has the giggles too.

Interestingly, this happens so often that the crew knows just what to do. They wait patiently until Edwards summons enough composure and breath to gasp "Cut!" Then they switch off the camera and lights and settle back for the umpteenth time, watching the star dab tears of mirth from his heavily made-up eyes, while the filmmaker leans back in his canvas director's chair and helplessly howls.

The 'definitive' Clouseau

Seriously, orthodox behavior, even in the world of comedy. Movies are big business, and if you were speaking while sucking a lemon and stifling a yawn. An astonishing syllable. And, sure enough, Edwards shrieks (it was his turn to ruin a take, anyway), which releases the convulsion that Sellers has been barely repressing ever since Korman blew a cloud of dust from the speaking tube that called his wife, and now Korman is chuckling too.

of the Pink Panther" is now claimed as the highest grossing comedy of all time, while audiences still fondly remember the preceding "A Shot in the Dark" and original "PP."

But Edwards is not your orthodox moviemaker. He is perhaps the only producer around who lengthens the shooting schedule to allow time for laughing. Though his distinguished career includes the drama of "Days of Wine and Roses," "Breakfast at Tiffany's," and "Gum," among others, silliness is clearly his forte. He doesn't just like comedy, he reminds you - he needs it. It is his livelihood, his hobby, his consolation. And it makes him feel good.

Feeling fine now

Right now he must be feeling fine.

Sellers has regained control of himself, and the director is coming along nicely, so the crew prepares to continue with Shot 19A. The disguise salesman, played by Harvey Korman of TV's "Carol Burnett Show," wraps Clouseau's package and ushers him to the door. Suddenly Clouseau stops and admires the salesman's wife, Maria, played by an actress with a fright wig and tons of makeup. Clouseau wrongly assumes that Maria is wearing a false face, which is "so ugly it is a masterpiece." Hefting his Quasimodo costume he declares, "I must have that nose to go with it!"

So far, so good. The word "nose" comes out, and Edwards, who has been giggling since the first take, looks up at the camera and stifles a yawn. An astonishing syllable. And, sure enough, Edwards shrieks (it was his turn to ruin a take, anyway), which releases the convulsion that Sellers has been barely repressing ever since Korman blew a cloud of dust from the speaking tube that called his wife, and now Korman is chuckling too.

Letting things settle

So Edwards calls a break to let things settle down a little. Soon he and I are chatting amid a zillion baroque trappings of the disguise shop, which includes boxes labeled "Hairs," and others labeled "Hairs for splitting," and others labeled "Hairs for splitting by directors" - tiny labels that won't be legible on-screen, but boast the behind-the-scenes merriment.

My tape recorder, usually trusty, decides not to work; Edwards solemnly reminds me that I am in Clouseau country, and must expect such surprises. Then he smiles and tells me eagerly that "Strikes Again" is in many ways his sanest project ever - the "purest" Clouseau movie of them all, even more devoid of roman-

tic subplots than "A Shot in the Dark." The Clouseau to end all Clouseaus.

Clouseau an old pal

It has been noted about that "Strikes Again" will be the last Pink Panther epic. But Edwards immediately hedges. There are, no plans for more, he acknowledges, and he has other projects in mind. Still, he muses with a genuinely wistful look, "I hate to say there won't be any more..."

One wonders if Edwards will ever put Clouseau behind him for good. "Strikes Again" is his fourth Pink Panther film (a fifth, dreary "Inspector Clouseau," did not include Sellers), and somewhere along the way he started thinking and speaking of the character as a real person - an old pal, in fact. He talks enthusiastically about how Clouseau has "grown," added a dimension, made a character step in each picture. "He's gotten older, matured more," says the director who created Clouseau. "And we've gotten to know him better."

'Small Change' - a token from Truffaut

By David Sterritt

The much-awaited "Small Change," latest exploration of childhood from Franco's François Truffaut, is a romance, a satire, a farce, a lament, and a lecture.

If it seems a minor work from such stature, it is no less fetching for all that. Go with your heart open, your expectations child-sized. And you'll enjoy.

"L'Argent de Poche" was to be translated as "Pocket Money" until Truffaut discovered that title was already taken. But the new name well suits the movie. "Small Change" is a pocketful of farces and centimes, with a wooden spoon and a lead slug scattered here and there among them. There is little in the way of flowing story; instead Truffaut burts his episodes at the sky, like Yeats's "brown penny," looking on happily to see where each will fall. Sorta sparkle merrily on the way down, others glunk. Yet all are loaded with energy and good humor.

In the early sequences, the coinage seems to ring true with small, amiable vignettes of child life in the provinces. Just as you begin to wonder where all this will lead, however, you real-

ize that some of this "Small Change" is play money after all - the stuff of daydreams and the world that "ought to be." When a character tells us that children live in a "state of grace," bouncing back no matter what the odds, the information seems redundant after the visual evidence Truffaut has already offered. This film is about that "state of grace," about Truffaut's enduring faith in the resilience and innate intelligence of children everywhere.

Edwards deeply involved

Edwards sounds deeply involved at this point; his manner is a far cry from the hysterics of a few minutes ago, when mirth erupted over lines that had already been heard ten times this afternoon. On a deeper level, Edwards is very earnest about Clouseau.

"I have tremendous compassion for him," he reveals. "If I didn't, I would find life very hard to get along in. I need a certain compassion for me and my mistakes. Without compassion I don't think there's any hope for human beings. Without laughter there surely isn't any hope. Unless we are able to laugh at our own foolishness and pride and arrogance and how seriously we take ourselves at times - our mortality. If you will - unless we can have a sense of humor about it, we're lost."

"Clouseau in his own very small way provides this. Because he does have courage. He embodies what Gene Fowler used to call the 11th commandment - thou shalt not give up."

Even some success

In a crazy way, Clouseau even has some success - he is chief inspector in the new movie, and promptly reminds you if you forget - despite his "delusional gumnicks," and the fact that he never accepts an iota of fault for what goes wrong.

"Sure he makes it!" Edwards explains. "And there's a lesson in this. He's holding a mirror up to our insanities."

Then everything is ready for shooting again, so Edwards stands, excuses himself graciously, and returns for another whack at Shot 19A. The camera is in a new position, and there are some new spectators - among them co-writer Frank Waldman, in town for some script doctoring, and Mrs. Edwards, better known as Julie Andrews.

Edwards yells "Action!" and the camera rolls, and Sellers returns to selecting a nose for his disguise. "How about this?" asks Harvey Korman, holding up a nice-looking wax item. "It's from our Strelson line!" - gently kidding the distinctive looks that have made la Barbara's fortune.

That wasn't in the script, but it's sure funny, especially the way Korman says it, with his fake accent pushing the "R" clear to the bottom of his throat. You can tell it's funny because Edwards is slowly sinking from his director's chair amid shrieks of glee, while Sellers laughs the yellow wig clear off his head.

French/German

Les dissidents juifs sortis des prisons soviétiques restent inébranlables

par David K. Willis
Correspondant du
Christian Science Monitor

Moscou
Les dissidents juifs qui viennent d'être relâchés après 15 jours de prison disent qu'ils ont utilisé les règlements de la prison pour obtenir des concessions (y compris des cellules mieux chauffées) de la part des gardiens. Ils ont également fait des conférences aux autres prisonniers au sujet de la lutte qu'ils mènent pour quitter l'Union soviétique et au sujet d'Israël, de l'Organisation de libération de la Palestine (OLP), et du Liban.

Les dissidents relâchés — vingt-deux en tout — se réunissent maintenant pour élaborer de futurs plans et pour essayer d'aider deux d'entre eux qui sont encore sous les verrous et que l'on croit devoir être condamnés à des peines allant d'un à cinq ans d'incarcération.

Ces points ressortent d'une longue interview qui a eu lieu ici le 9 novembre avec deux des principaux dissidents relâchés le 8 novembre. L'un d'eux est Vladimir Slepak, un physicien à qui le président élu, Jimmy Carter, a envoyé un télégramme d'encouragement dans les derniers jours de la campagne élec-

torale des Etats-Unis.

L'autre est Anatoly Shcharansky, un spécialiste de l'informatique. Ces deux hommes furent arrêtés le 25 octobre à la suite d'une semaine d'occupation de locaux publics et de marches de protestations contre les autorités soviétiques.

Ils ont rapporté avoir été traités de façon très différente. M. Slepak dit avoir pris environ 4 kg dans une petite cellule de la prison de Serpukhov, à une centaine de kilomètres au sud de Moscou, où il a lu deux volumes des œuvres de Herman Wouk (l'auteur de *La mutinerie sur le Caïre* entre autres), joué aux échecs et aux dominos, et dépensé \$13.85 pour s'acheter un supplément de fromage et de biscuits.

M. Slepak a essayé de quitter le pays pendant les sept dernières années. C'est la sixième fois qu'il est condamné à des peines de prison.

M. Shcharansky, d'autre part, dit avoir perdu environ 3 kg tandis qu'il était détenu dans un centre surpeuplé pour alcooliques et petits délinquants, baptisé par ses «pensionnaires» «la crèche».

Avant d'avoir protesté, dit-il (en écrivant une lettre de sa cellule au pro-

curateur général de Moscou et avoir eu plusieurs discussions à des heures tardives avec le gardien-chef), il n'avait reçu ni couvertures, ni livres, ni pu prendre de l'exercice.

Leurs récits illustrent divers points au sujet des dissidents et de la vie dans les prisons :

- Le traitement qu'ils ont subi n'a pas émoussé leur désir de faire campagne pour partir, campagne qui est suivie de près par les Etats-Unis, Israël et ailleurs.

- Les dissidents juifs organisés sont dans de meilleures conditions que d'autres citoyens qui voudraient protester mais qui ne savent pas comment le faire. Les juifs ont des diplômes universitaires et l'expérience d'années de lutte.

- Les autorités des prisons soviétiques sont sensibles aux efforts faits pour invoquer les règlements des prisons qui garantissent aux prisonniers le droit de se plaindre et d'adresser des pétitions. Le récit de M. Shcharansky en convient, bien qu'il dise que l'on faisait preuve de mauvaise volonté et de partialité pour s'y conformer.

- La plupart des prisonniers du centre de détention étaient ivres lors-

qu'ils furent ramassés et livrés par leurs femmes qui ont appelé personnellement la police.

D'autres avaient été livrés par les voisins et leurs belles-mères.

Son récit fait état de l'alcool dans la vie de famille. 60 prisonniers passèrent pas et pendant ses quinze jours de détention, il a affirmé-t-il, et écouté avec ses «conférences».

La cellule était prévue pour personnes puissent y dormir : elle contenait de 30 à 35 hommes. La nourriture consistait en sucre, brouet d'avoine liquide, chou et poisson et soupe de poisson. Le 7 novembre, anniversaire de la révolution bolchevique de 1917, brouet d'avoine fut remplacé par nouilles à l'eau.

Les deux hommes encore détenus sont Boris Chernobylsky et Iosif Ass. Ils sont accusés de voyouerie criminelle, la suite d'une correction administrative le 19 octobre à une douzaine de dents. Les autorités affirment que les membres de la police auxiliaire blessés au cours de la bataille.

Aus sowjetischen Gefängnissen entlassene jüdische Nonkonformisten machen unbeirrt weiter

Von David K. Willis
Korrespondent des
Christian Science Monitors

Moskau
Jüdische Nonkonformisten, die vor kurzem nach 15-tägiger Haft aus dem Gefängnis entlassen wurden, sagen, sie bedienten sich der Gefängnisvorschriften, um von den Wärtern Konzessionen zu gewinnen (einschließlich wärmerer Zellen). Sie sprachen auch zu anderen Insassen über ihre Bemühungen, die Sowjetunion zu verlassen, und über Israel, die Palästinensische Befreiungsfront (PLO) und den Libanon.

Die entlassenen Nonkonformisten — insgesamt 22 — treffen sich nun, um über die zukünftigen Pläne zu entscheiden und nach Wegen zu suchen, wie sie den zwei Kameraden helfen können, die immer noch in Haft sind und denen angeblich eine Gefängnisstrafe von einem bis zu fünf Jahren droht.

Diese Punkte ergaben sich hier am 9. November aus einem längeren Interview mit zwei am 8. November entlassenen führenden Nonkonformisten. Der eine ist Vladimir Slepak, ein Physiker, an den der zukünftige Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten, Jimmy Carter, in den letzten Tagen des amerikanischen Wahl-

kampfs ein Telegramm mit ermutigenden Worten sandte.

Der andere ist Anatol Schtscharansky, ein Computerexperte. Beide Männer wurden am 25. Oktober festgenommen, nachdem sie eine Woche lang an Sitzstreiks und Protestmärschen gegen die sowjetischen Behörden teilgenommen hatten.

Ihren Berichten nach wurden sie sehr unterschiedlich behandelt. Slepak sagt, er nahm neun Pfund zu, während er in einer kleinen Zelle im Serpukhov-Gefängnis, 100 Kilometer südlich von Moskau, zwei Bände des Autors Herman Wouk las (der unter anderem auch *„Die Caïne war ihr Schicksal“* geschrieben hat). Dame und Domino spielte und 13,85 US-Dollar für zusätzliche Rationen an Käse und Gebäck ausgab.

Slepak bemüht sich seit sieben Jahren, das Land zu verlassen. Dies war seine sechste Gefängnisstrafe. Schtscharansky hingegen sagt, er habe beinahe sieben Pfund abgenommen, während er in einem überfüllten Gefängnis für Betrunkene und solche, die kleine Verfehlungen begangen haben, saß, das die Insassen mit dem Spitznamen „die Kinderstube“ bezeichneten.

Er sagte, Wolldecken, Bücher und

Bewegung im Freien waren ihm nicht erlaubt, bis er protestierte (in einem Brief von seiner Zelle aus an Moskaus Oberstaatsanwalt und in verschiedenen späteren Treffen mit dem Vorgesetzten der Wärter).

Ihre Berichte veranschaulichen mehrere Punkte über die Nonkonformisten und das Gefängnisleben:

- Ihre Behandlung hat ihren Kampf um die Erlaubnis, das Land zu verlassen, nicht geschwächt, einen Kampf, der von vielen in den USA, in Israel und anderswo genau verfolgt wird.

- Wieviel besser die jüdischen Nonkonformisten organisiert sind als andere Gruppen hier im Lande, die gern protestieren würden, aber nicht wissen, wie sie es machen sollen. Die Juden besitzen akademische Grade und haben jahrelange Übung in diesem Kampf.

- Daß die für die Gefängnisse zuständigen Behörden auf die Bemühungen der Gefangenen eingehen, die auf die Einhaltung der Gefängnisvorschriften dringen; diese garantieren den Insassen das Recht, sich zu beklagen und Bitten vorzubringen. Schtscharansky gibt dies in seinem Bericht zu, doch er sagt auch, daß man seinen Wünschen nur widerwillig und teilweise nachkam.

- Die große Mehrheit der Insassen in dem Gefängnis waren bei ihrer Fest-

nahme betrunken und wurden ihren Ehefrauen ausgeliefert, die schließlich die Polizei gerufen hatten.

Andere wurden von Nachbarn oder Schwiegermüttern ausgeliefert. Aus seinem Bericht geht hervor, daß sehr der Alkohol auf das Familienübergegriff. Er sagte, ungefähr 80 seiner Zelle eingeliefert und herausgenommen, und sie hätten merksam seinen „Vorträgen“ zu.

In der Zelle sollten 24 bis 35 Männer schlafen, aber die Zeit über befanden sich in der Zelle 20 bis 35 Männer, sagte er. Ihr Bestand aus Brot, Zucker, Hafergrütze, Kohlsuppe und Kartoffelsuppe. Am 7. November dem Jahrestag der bolschewistischen Revolution von 1917, wurde die Hafergrütze durch wässrige Nudeln ersetzt.

Die zwei Männer, die sich noch in Haft befinden, sind Boris Tschernobylsky und Iosif Ass, die beiden Männer. Sie wurden mutwilligen Rowdytums beschuldigt, zu dem es kam, nachdem am tober, wie berichtet wird, die Nonkonformisten geschlagen wurden, wobei laut Behörden drei Insassen verletzt wurden.

Jewish dissidents out of Soviet jail, undeterred

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Jewish dissidents released from 15 days of jail say they used prison rules to win concessions (including warmer cells) from guards. They also lectured other inmates about their struggle to leave the Soviet Union and about Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and Lebanon.

Dissidents released — 22 in all — now are meeting to decide future plans and to try to help two of their number still being held and believed to face jail terms ranging from one to five years.

These points emerged from a lengthy interview here Nov. 9 with two leading dissidents released Nov. 8. One is Vladimir Slepak, a physicist to whom President-Elect Jimmy Carter sent a telegram of encouragement in the closing days of the U.S. election campaign.

Another is Anatoly Shcharansky, a computer expert. Both men were arrested Oct. 25 after a week of sit-ins and protest walks against Soviet authorities.

They reported being treated differently. Mr. Slepak says he gained nine pounds while reading two volumes of the author Herman Wouk (author of *„The Caïne“* among other works), playing dominoes and chess, and spending \$13.85 on extra cheese and biscuits in a small cell at Serpukhov prison, 100 miles south of Moscow.

Mr. Slepak has been trying to leave the country for seven years. This was his sixth jail term.

Mr. Shcharansky on the other hand says he lost almost seven pounds while crowded into a detention center for drunkards and for petty lawbreakers, nicknamed by inmates as *„the nursery“*.

Until he protested, he said by writing a letter to Moscow's chief prosecutor from his cell,

he was not allowed no blankets, no books, no exercise.

Their accounts illustrate several points about the dissidents and prison life:

- The treatment given them has not blunted their campaign to leave, which is being closely followed by many in the U.S., Israel, and elsewhere.

- How much better organized Jewish dissidents are than others here who might want to protest but who don't know how to go about it. The Jewish have university degrees and the experience of years of campaigning.

- That Soviet prison authorities do respond to efforts to invoke prison rules, which guarantee inmates the right to complain and petition. Mr. Shcharansky's account confirms as much, though he says compliance was grudging and partial.

- The great majority of inmates in the detention center were inebriated when picked up,

and were committed by their wives who personally called police.

Others were committed by neighbors or mothers-in-law.

His account indicates the parade of inmates into family life. Some 60 prisoners passed through his cell in the 15 days, he said, listened avidly to his "lectures."

The cell was designed to sleep 24 men, but held 30 to 35 men, he said. Food was bread, sugar, water, porridge, cabbage soup, and fish and potato soup. On the Nov. 7 anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution the watered-down porridge was replaced by watered noodles.

The two men still being held are Boris Chernobylsky and Iosif Ass, the two men. They face charges of malicious hooliganism arising from a beating reportedly given to a dozen dissidents, in which authorities say three auxiliary police were injured.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est sur la page Home Forum)

Vivre sans crainte

l'émancipation de la volonté divine. Il dit aussi : « Vous aurez des tribulations dans le monde; mais prenez courage, j'ai vaincu le monde. »

A mesure que les humains abandonnent leur appui sur les choses du monde et se tournent à nouveau vers Dieu, l'Esprit divin, pour trouver la stabilité, ils peuvent maîtriser la crainte immense qui opprime tant de gens à l'heure actuelle. Si, avec conviction, ils peuvent reconnaître Dieu comme le seul pouvoir et la seule présence, ils enlèveront tout prétendu pouvoir attribué au mal. Toute inquiétude — à commencer par nos nombreuses craintes personnelles jusqu'à la crainte de voir le monde détruit par des moyens nucléaires — peut être réduite au néant qu'elle représente en fait.

Mrs. Eddy écrit : « Un Dieu infini, le bien, unifie les hommes et les nations; constitue la fraternité des hommes; met fin aux guerres; accomplit ces paroles de l'Écriture : "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même;" annihile l'idolâtrie païenne et chrétienne, — tout ce qui est injuste dans les codes sociaux, civils, criminels, politiques et religieux; établit l'égalité des sexes; annule la malédiction qui pèse sur l'homme, et ne laisse rien subsister qui puisse pécher, souffrir, être puni ou détruit. »

La loi morale et spirituelle, telle qu'elle est exprimée dans les Dix Commandements et dans le Sermon sur la Montagne donné par Jésus, ne peut plus longtemps être ignorée aujourd'hui. Le temps est venu pour l'humanité de s'éveiller de

son rêve hypnotique et de revendiquer l'héritage spirituel qui assure à tous les hommes, femmes et enfants une vie harmonieuse, exempte de crainte — une vie réellement pleine de sens, qui reflète l'amour de Dieu.

* Deutéronome 5:7; * Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 340; * Jean 16:33; * Science et Santé, p. 340.

* Christian Science — prononcer "kristi-ann" "saen-ness"

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures*, de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec la seule autorité en regard du texte original dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commandement à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Ohne Furcht leben

Ohne Furcht zu leben ist etwas Schönes und Natürliches.

In unserer hektischen Zeit jedoch scheint Furcht eher zuzunehmen als abzunehmen, obwohl der technische Fortschritt uns unvorhergesehene Möglichkeiten gebracht hat. Viele Menschen sind ratlos. Sie fragen sich: Was oder wem kann man heute noch glauben? Gibt es in einer sich beständig ändernden Welt überhaupt noch wahre Befriedigung, Sicherheit und Gewidheit?

Vor über dreitausend Jahren empfing Mose die Zehn Gebote von Gott, und das war zu einer Zeit, als das Volk sich unsicher fühlte und ein goldenes Kalb anbetete. Das erste der Zehn Gebote lautet: „Du sollst keine anderen Götter haben neben mir.“ Wenn die Israeliten dieses Gebot befolgten, ging in der Tat alles gut. Wenn sie jedoch Gott verleugneten und falschen irdischen Göttern dienten, verlor

ren sie ihren Halt. Kriege, Katastrophen und Gefangenschaft folgten.

Heute besitzt das erste Gebot noch immer die gleiche Kraft und Gültigkeit wie damals. Die Christliche Wissenschaft*, die von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckt und gegründet wurde, beweist das. Im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Das göttliche Prinzip des Ersten Gebots ist die Grundlage der Wissenschaft des Seins, durch die der Mensch Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und ewiges Leben demonstriert.“

Heute haben sich viele falsche Götter in das menschliche Bewußtsein eingeschlichen. Die verhängnisvollsten sind der Materialismus und der Atheismus, die bei genauer Betrachtung identisch sind und alle falschen, sogenannten Götter einschließen. Es ist ein Fehler zu glauben, daß in unserer modernen Zeit Gott tot sei; daß der Mensch Leben und Intelligenz aus

sich selbst besitzt und tun und lassen könne, wie es ihm beliebt. Sich auf Menschen statt auf Gott zu verlassen ist, wie die Geschichte uns lehrt, immer verhängnisvoll. Was vom menschlichen Willen und Intellekt ausgeht, gerät sehr leicht außer Kontrolle. Christus Jesus betonte, daß seine eigenen großen Werke die Ausstrahlung des göttlichen Willens waren. Er sagte auch: „In der Welt habt ihr Angst; aber seid getrost, ich habe die Welt überwunden.“

In dem Maße, wie die Menschen ihren weltlichen Sinn aufgeben und wieder ihren Halt in Gott, dem göttlichen Geist, suchen, können sie die große Furcht, die heute so viele bedrängt, meistern. Wenn sie mit Überzeugung anerkennen können, daß Gott die einzige Macht und Gegenwart ist, werden sie das Böse jeglicher scheinbaren Macht berauben. Alle Furchtdenken, angefangen bei den vielen persönlichen Befürchtungen bis hin zu der Furcht vor einer atomaren Weltvernichtung, können auf ihre tatsächliche Nichtseins zurückgeführt werden.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Der eine unendliche Gott, das Gute, vereint Menschen und Völker; richtet die Bruderschaft der Menschen auf; beendet die Kriege; erfüllt die Schriftstelle: „Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben wie dich selbst“; vernichtet heidnische und christliche Abgötterei — alles, was in sozialen, bürgerlichen, kriminalen, politischen und religiösen Gesetzen verankert ist; stellt die Geschlechter gleich; hebt den Fluch auf, der auf dem Menschen liegt, und läßt nichts übrig, was sündigen, leiden, was bestraft oder zerstört werden könnte.“

Das moralische und geistige Gesetz, wie es in den Zehn Geboten und in Jesus' Bergpredigt zum Ausdruck kommt, kann heute nicht länger unbeachtet bleiben. Es ist an der Zeit, daß die Menschen aus ihrem hypnotischen Schlaf erwachen und ihr göttliches Erbe beanspruchen, das allen Männern, Frauen und Kindern zu einem harmonischen, furchtlosen Leben verhilft — einem wahrhaft sinnvollen Leben, das die Liebe Gottes widerspiegelt.

* 5. Mose 5:7; * Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 340; * Johannes 16:33; * Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 340.

* Christian Science — spricht "kristi-ann" "saen-ness"

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, *Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift*, von Mary Baker Eddy, die mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erscheint. Das Buch kann in den Lesesalons der Christlichen Wissenschaft, gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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Limmat River, Zurich, Switzerland



'The Thankful Poor' 1894; Oil on canvas by Henry O. Tanner

Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum, New York

Unfinished symphonies

(for R. J. S.)

"I know that he's still here," I hear you say. Mother, your voice is calm as if you knew this man (whose deathless hoping stirred my own leafy life) must leave behind him evidence only of what he is. Your words over the phone now bear a grace that surely shows how his spiritual April lets him go.

It is as if he were a bird who has flown from within your heart, leaving no trace of his flight. What strange strength some women have, then, who in the month bring such new fruit as December. That suddenly turns upon their tongues a rare peace in which they clearly hear their husband's living. The unfinished symphonies we remember.

Godfrey John

The universal moment

Henry O. Tanner is the best known black artist of the 19th century. Born in Pittsburgh, he studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Art under Thomas Eakins and subsequently in Paris. His paintings fall into two major categories: genre and religious, and at times, as in "The Thankful Poor," they overlap.

Tanner himself wrote of the painting, using the third person, "He feels drawn to such subjects on account of the newness of the field and because of a desire to represent the Negroes who have only seen the world from the outside of it, and have lacked sympathy with an appreciation for the warm big heart that dwells within such a rough exterior."

Tanner was one of the few black artists of the century to paint his own people. Here he has taken a simple scene, a black man and a boy sitting at a table, and treated it without sentimentality or condescension. A common weakness of genre paintings is their cloying charm, but Tanner has scrupulously refrained from romanticizing the blacks un-

like many white artists of the period. The painting is so moving precisely because of its universality. Tanner does not depict the old man and the boy as "different" but as human beings endowed with the same virtues of humility and dignity one can find among poor people of any color, any race.

The religious atmosphere derives not only from the prayerful pose but from the light that suffuses the room. It is an incandescent light that bathes the walls, the table, and the figures. The light is not just a physical light but a spiritual light that transcends the material world.

There is a superficial resemblance between the old man and the boy, not only in their posture but in their features. But beyond that, the fact that the old man sits with his back to the window with his face in shadow while the light streams onto the face of the boy symbolizes the passage of spiritual energy from one generation to the next.

Diana Loecherer

I would like to shrink myself

I would like to shrink myself; Shrink myself down to the size of a seed. I could see myself in a rain bubble. I could fly, steam on rising air. Land on a tree's bud; Move on the tip of a growing leaf; Ride red leaves down. I could see a tree in a toad's eye. I could dive into a toad's eye. Learn what molecules are there. I could ride electrons forever. About some great center. I could love an atom.

Anne Knowlton

A kind of love

Certainly he is not Everyman, in this instance, though, I believe a particular person comes rather close to speaking for three large and scattered "groups," which are different in many respects but also alike in many ways. Among migrants, sharecroppers and mountaineers one finds black people and white people — and various shades of both. They are people who stay put in the South with a vengeance, or they wander without respite over a whole wide expanse of this nation. For all the distinctions to be made, the classifications and comparisons, the "cross-cultural" similarities or the psychological and sociological differences, what is shared among these people might be called something of the spirit: a closeness to the land, a familiarity with it, and despite the suffering and sacrifice and rage and hurt and pain, a constant regard for that land, an attachment to that land, a kind of love.

For years I have heard that love emerge, even in the midst of bitterness and frustration. I have watched migrants try to stop being migrants, become instead city folk; and I have watched sharecroppers head joyfully and eagerly North, glad to be rid of plantation owners and foremen and sheriffs, the whole miserable, mean lot of them. I have watched mountaineers slip through mountain passes and valleys toward Dayton,

say, or Chicago — all too willingly, because work and the food money can buy is far better than constant and unappeased hunger. As they get ready to leave, those many men and women and children, they deny having any regrets. And yet they do: they are losing something; they feel low and sad; more precisely, they anticipate the yearning they may later have, the homesickness, the love-sickness, the sense of bereavement. Dispossessed, they have to leave, they ought to leave. It was an awful life. And yet — one more time. "If I don't have to go, maybe it'll be my sons. They'll be the ones to cry and not me. They'll be happy, I know. They'll be looking ahead, I know. But it'll be a shame for us to leave, my family; it's a shame when you leave the only thing you've known, your land — and remember, it's land that's seen you trying and that's tried back, tried to give you all it could. There's no land up there, just people and buildings. I know that. That's too bad. That's the way it has to be; I know it. I do. But I don't have to like it. I don't, I never will, even if I have to say good-bye and go on up the road myself, away from here, from my land."

Robert Coles

From *Migrants, Sharecroppers, Mountaineers: Volume II of Children of Crisis*, ©1971, Atlantic-Little, Brown.

Computations

Not long ago I multiplied my light; stretching it across the universe, working out dimensions of dreams.

Not long ago no computer could determine the weight or greatness of those secret stars gathered while earth flew beneath my feet.

Not long ago arithmetic was easy. From the two small eggs warmed by a robin's breast, came all the answers, round and right.

Now I've learned through long division of seasons the equation of eternity. And from the sum of all light and dark, I make my subtracted gains outweigh all losses.

Dorina Del Chio

Giving thanks

Marco won't be four until fall, but she is a bright one, searching, probing, asking questions, discovering, opening her eyes and ears even now to the birds in the dooryard, around the feeders, in the trees and hedges, spotting the golden blooms of the dandelion as she walks across the lawn; the violets, the white and purple and blue. Her eyes follow the flight of a butterfly; she will lift her face upward to watch a squirrel race up into an oak and out onto a limb where it frisks its tail and scratches an ear with its hind paw.

She is a proud little girl, flashing her twinkling eyes and her smile, fluffing out her long blond hair hanging down in silken curls, teasing, if she can, as though trying to provoke a gentle reprimand from her elders.

Fortunately, she is growing up in a home that teaches the basic principles of life, giving thanks for all that is provided: food, sunshine, rain, the seasons, father and mother, grandparents, and all else.

In such teaching, Marco has been taught the value and goodness of prayer, kneeling at her bed when night falls and the time for

sleep has come, asking blessing upon her home and the occupants, the food that comes to her table.

She has been taught the long established courtesy of using such words as "please" and "thank you," and many more that imply a deep thoughtfulness.

There is purity and innocence in a child, and sometimes humor finds a way into the seriousness and devoutness and this is equally a part of family and home. Marco is often the one who returns the thanks when the family sits down at the table. At the supper hour a few nights ago, the little girl had offered her usual blessing. Her mother then passed to the child her meat and potatoes, vegetables, biscuits — a traditional Southern staple of long standing — but her little voice spoke up urgently. "Please, may I have our daily bread?" Her mother, smiling, recognized it as a fitting question from the child and placed a slice of bread in her hand, for Marco had taken her prayer literally as well as spiritually.

Lansing Christman

The Monitor's religious article

Live without fear

To live without fear is natural and beautiful.

In our fast-moving times, however, fear seems to be increasing rather than decreasing, even though technical progress has brought us unforeseen possibilities. Many people have gotten beyond their depth. They ask themselves: Who or what can one still believe in today? Is there still any true satisfaction, safety, and security at all in a constantly changing world?

Over three thousand years ago, Moses received the Ten Commandments from God, at a time when the people were in uncertainty and worshiped a golden calf. The first of these commandments reads, of course, "Thou shalt have none other gods before me." When the people followed this commandment, things did indeed go well. However, when they denied God and served false, earthly gods, they lost their stability. Wars, catastrophes, and captivity ensued.

Today the first commandment still has the same strength and validity as it did then. Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, proves this to be so. In the textbook of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy writes, "The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal."

Today many false gods have crept into human consciousness. The most ominous of them are materialism and atheism, although in the last analysis, they are the same and include all false, so-called gods. It is a mistake to believe that in our modern era God is dead; that man possesses life and intelligence of himself and can do as he pleases. Reliance on people instead of on God is always fatal, as history teaches us. Anything that results from human will and intellect very easily gets out of control. Christ Jesus emphasized that his own great works were the emanation of the divine will. He also said, "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

As people give up their worldly sense and again seek their stability in God, divine Spirit, they can master the great fear that oppresses so many today. If they can with conviction acknowledge God as the sole power and presence, they will deprive evil of all seeming power. All anxieties — beginning with one's many personal fears right on up to the fear of world destruction by nuclear means — can be reduced to their actual nothingness.

Mrs. Eddy writes, "One Infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry, — whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves

BIBLE VERSE

But now thus saith the Lord that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel, Fear not: for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name: thou art mine.

Isaiah 43:1

nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."††

The moral and spiritual law, as expressed in the Ten Commandments and in Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, can no longer be ignored today. The time has come for mankind to awake from their hypnotic sleep and claim the spiritual heritage that endows all men, women, and children with a harmonious, fearless life — a truly meaningful life that reflects the love of God.

*Deuteronomy 6:7; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 340; †John 16:33; ††Science and Health, p. 340.

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OPINION AND...

Why Moscow wants its Angolan foothold

By Russell Brines

Moscow is moving with ominous speed to establish a secure power base in Angola for the next phase of the geopolitical struggle over southern Africa.

Among other developments, the Soviets signed up Angolan President Neto as a de facto ally by concluding a 20-year "friendship" pact during his six-day pilgrimage to Moscow in mid-October.

This gesture, which the West scarcely noticed, adds to the confused pressures surrounding Rhodesia, Namibia (South-West Africa) and South Africa. It constitutes final confirmation that Moscow is determined to set off a race war and can be blocked only by a degree of collaboration between black and white leaders which has been unachievable so far.

The Soviets distribute "friendship" agreements sparingly to non-communist governments considered strategically important and temporarily reliable, but not reliable enough to be welcomed into the Soviet socialist club. The pacts, cemented by liberal Soviet arms shipments, are clearly designed to advance the parallel purposes of the recipient countries and the Soviets.

This kind of "friendship," for example, un-

derwrote Egypt's last two wars against Israel and authorized India's successful effort to carve up neighboring Pakistan by establishing the independent state of Bangladesh in late 1971.

Neto's Marxist government was guined into power by Soviet arms and an expeditionary force of Cubans who won the Angolan civil war early this year. The Angolan President hardly could be more beholden to or dependent upon Moscow, and a "friendship" alliance was unnecessary to formalize the relationship. The Soviets know, however, that gratitude fades quickly, as illustrated by the defection of Egypt and the "independence" of the made-in-Moscow government of North Korea. The Soviet-Cuban alliance obviously intends to use "friendship" with Angola to gain as much as possible with all possible dispatch.

Angola gives the alliance a military position from which to maintain armed pressure on all of southern Africa and, particularly, on South Africa, the main target. It also gives the Soviets, through President Neto, a direct role in the political struggle now under way to determine whether black aspirations for indepen-

dence and equality will be achieved peacefully or by war.

The Soviets have worked overtime for more than 15 years to acquire such a base. They tried and failed during the early 1960s to establish a forward position in the newly independent and turbulent Belgian Congo. Since then, Soviet agents by subversion, brass-knuckle diplomacy, and the collaboration of local revolutionaries have dug into several African countries, but nowhere as securely as in Angola. The Soviets also have been thrown out of half a dozen other nations for excessive interference in internal affairs.

They were defeated in the Congo — now called Zaïre — by the swift counterpressure of a united United States and a realistic United Nations. But nobody laid a glove on them when they engineered the Angolan civil war and sent the Cubans into it. The United Nations today is incapable of mounting a Congo-style peace-keeping operation in any conflict labeled as "revolution." The United States, still suffering its Vietnam aftermath, has been reduced to an effort to buy peace with money and diplomacy.

This paralysis constitutes a go-ahead for more Soviet-instigated "revolutions" in Africa

and the rest of the third world. The parallel is due in great measure to Moscow's glacial machinations. The Soviets began a steady drive to cripple the United Nations because its actions in the Congo, and now they push from a majority "revolutionary bloc" in the General Assembly. Hanoi could neither have fought nor won the Vietnam war without Soviet weapons and Sino-Soviet political and military pressures on Washington.

Thus, the Soviet power thrust thousands of miles from Moscow is not new opportunism; Africa but another campaign in Moscow's political-military struggle for dominance in this most tumultuous continent. It has global as well as local significance. The Soviets profit only by creating war or the atmosphere of war in nations outside of Angola, and the quiet clearly will be the basis of their policy, long as black aspirations remain unfulfilled. A peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian problem would be a highly significant holding action, but it would not end the conflict.

The struggle for southern Africa, in reality, is just beginning.

Mr. Brines is a free-lance writer on foreign affairs.

Must a writer be a pessimist?

Melvin Maddocks

"Everybody's crazy about the doggone blues, but I'm happy all of the time."
—traditional blues lyric

When Saul Bellow won the Nobel prize for literature, there were the usual reservations. Some critics, as always, believed better candidates had been passed over — the classic objection. Others asked (the second classic objection): Why did the Nobel go to a man whose best writing was 10 or 20 years behind him?

But a new, more specific complaint was heard too. Bellow, the argument went, had become a sort of professional optimist, a seer of silver linings, and that alone should have disqualified him.

Behind all the various and fluctuating standards of taste that go into judging contemporary writing, this one conviction seems to persist: To be serious, literature must be tragic. From this assumption it has been all too short a jump to the vulgarization: The more pessimistic, the more perceptive — the lower one's hopes, the higher one's art.

The prejudice begins in sound literary history. Dostoevsky, Flaubert, Melville, Baudelaire, Conrad — the best writers of the past 100 years or so have not exactly been bearers of good news about the human condition. And by the time we get to, say T. S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" (1922), the major works of modern literature not only become conspicuously disenchanted but concerned,

even mesmerized by that disenchantment. Emptiness, for the first time, is not just part of the artist's theme but the theme.

Still, until the past 15 or 20 years modern literature — this shocked and horrified witness of a few brilliant men and women to a world they found far less than the best of all possible worlds — remained a minority position, a dissent from the prevailing belief in progress. Now, alas, black is chic, in literature as in fashion; and indeed the literature of despair threatens to become more fashion than literature.

Nihilism is a boffo commodity on the market, with the unhappy ending almost as commercial as the happy ending used to be. Writing a hundred times on his blackboard, *Life is ashes*, a contemporary novelist can win himself fame, fortune, and several beautiful wives, with at least one of whom he will drive from his country estate in his Rolls-Royce to receive an esteemed literary prize for his "seriousness," while smiling from ear to ear.

We live in a world in which not only some of the best minds despair but some of the shrewdest. Every back his own Kafka. By a kind of reversal, pessimism has be-

come the fat cat — too soft, too self-indulgent, too easy, the way 18th-century optimism used to be. Has the pessimist, by an ironical paradox, turned into a complacent member of a new Establishment? Is he the one who is now behind the times?

It is worth reminding ourselves that, to a surprising degree, hope or despair remain choices. Individuals and epochs have suffered rather terribly and remained optimists; individuals and epochs have lived out privileged lives, as lives go, and been pessimists. History does not see black and rose; we do.

In a remarkable passage the playwright and critic Eric Bentley concludes: "The whole art of living, of survival, could be conceived as a calculation: how hopeful to be." In Aristotle's time, Bentley suggests, the compelling human need was to feel pity and terror. Today we are starved in other ways. To nourish us, to make ourselves whole, we need, he thinks, two different emotions: defiance and hope.

Where might we begin in restoring the balance? Perhaps with the masters that we have glibly assumed were pure black. Samuel Beckett, for instance, who has given his latest collection of stories the marvelous title: "I Can't Go On, I'll Go On." Or Dostoevsky, the alleged father of inspired gloom, who put in the anguished mouth of Kirillov in "The Possessed" the terrible and glorious statement that ought to give pause to both optimists and pessimists: "We are all happy if we but knew it."

Portugal's tightrope act

By R. G. Livingston

Portugal's Prime Minister, Mario Soares, is moving politically with that combination of ostentatious confidence and finesse that is characteristic of tightrope walkers. Nevertheless his act — a series of headbanging steps toward economic austerity — may well fall.

Since the April 1974 revolution, Portugal's economy has been on a slide that has not yet bottomed out. Unemployment remains at 15 percent or more and inflation at over 30 percent. Productivity declines in both agriculture and industry during 1975 have not been checked. Management in most industrial branches is anarchic. The state budget is deeply in the red, chiefly because of subsidy and social service transfer payments that have surged since the revolution.

The balance of payments may be as much as \$1.5 billion in deficit this year. The country's pre-1974 hoard of foreign exchange reserves and much of its gold reserves too have dwindled away. Foreign economic advisers at a recent international conference in Lisbon strongly recommended a substantial devaluation of the escudo.

The Prime Minister, who has been in power only three months, has announced measures to arrest this decline. His objective is to cut con-

sumption generally and imports of luxury goods and consumer durables in particular and to increase production and eventually exports and investment. Surcharges are being slapped on a broad range of consumer goods. Wages are being curbed while the prices of public services, such as electricity and water, are lifted. Farmers illegally seized by landless laborers during the 1975 agrarian reform wave are to be returned to their owners.

Politically most important if most dangerous too, Mr. Soares has moved to break the Communist Party's monopoly control of the trade union movement. Intersindical, like the workers' commissions, whose powers to interfere with management were curtailed last summer, the unions have countenanced indifference and apathy in the factories and have opposed dismissals for such inactivity.

Foreign advisers from Western Europe and the United States have been urging these steps and more basic reform measures for months. The political risks for Soares in such a course are extremely high. It is questionable whether he will be able to carry out even the steps he has already announced.

Mr. Soares has chosen to act with a minority government consisting almost entirely of Socialists. His policies could simultaneously an-

tagonize both the radicalized farm laborers of the south, the Communist Party's bastion, and the shipyard and factory workers of Lisbon's industrial belt, where both the Communists and the radical leftists are strong. So far the Communists have not mobilized the unions they control against the Prime Minister's austerity measures. Present Communist strategy seems to be to lie low in the anticipation that the Socialists will make mistakes — either in carrying out their program or in demonstrating their incapacity to carry it out.

Mr. Soares' Socialists still hold a tenuous middle ground. No two parties can at the moment combine successfully against them. Even the "nationalized" bankers of Lisbon, dispossessed landlords of the south, disgruntled small farmers of the north, apprehensive petty industrialists, harassed factory managers, and watchdog generals see no alternative to his government at the moment. Only the Socialists can claim a nationwide political base.

Mr. Soares must demonstrate authority politically and at the same time revive confidence in the economy. At that, small private firms, which still account for 90 percent of manufacturing output, will invest and export, so that capital, foreign tourists, and remittances from the 1.1 million Portuguese working

abroad will flow into the economy again so that some of the skilled managers and technicians who have fled will return. The problem for the Prime Minister is to accomplish this without being seen by the Communists, unionists, and far left radicals to be restoring private ownership to its former privileged political and economic positions.

If Mr. Soares fails, the leaders of the armed forces, who made Portugal's revolution, will not doubt reemerge to try to save it. Rightist forces could conceivably make a bid for power. More likely, the President, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, will take complete charge.

Presidential rule on the tightrope act that the Socialists' minority government has chosen to perform is a move ahead as Mr. Soares appears to be "moving ahead as he has needed no safety net. But if he makes a disastrous misstep General Eanes might intervene in the form of a regime that could ensure one in the form of a regime that could ensure economic austerity, preserve the social gains of the revolution, and retain at least a semblance of democracy. Such a regime would also be in keeping with almost all except the most recent traditions of Portuguese history.

Mr. Livingston is a former American foreign service officer who recently visited Portugal.

COMMENTARY

Joseph C. Harsch

The two phases of Henry Kissinger

Henry Kissinger has been running American foreign policy for nearly eight years. Looking back over that span of time one notices that it falls into two quite different phases. The first was when Dr. Kissinger operated out of the White House as head of the National Security Council staff. The second was when he moved over to the State Department and operated as Secretary of State. The second phase has been happier and decidedly more successful than the first.

In phase one Dr. Kissinger was the Lone Ranger, doing it all on his own. In phase two he behaved as a traditional foreign minister, using both a trained staff and his allies. It is his better phase.

The Henry Kissinger of phase one was precisely what was deemed most to be avoided by the people who set up the National Security Council system after World War II. The idea then was to bring together those top men re-

sponsible for mobilizing and managing of the military potential of the United States. They included the Secretaries of State, Defense and Treasury. They included also the head of the Central Intelligence Agency. The purpose was to bring the contributions of these crucial agencies of government together and put their coordinated work before the President for final decision.

But it was also perceived that there should be a clear channel between these great and responsible offices of government and the President. There had to be a formal channel. A small staff was provided in the White House. There was to be a director who was supposed to be solely and exclusively a person who would be a channel, not a policymaker.

The system worked remarkably well as long as the original concept was followed. Who remembers the names of the succession of men who held that job during the Truman and Eis-

enhauer administrations? They never made news, or headlines.

The first National Security Council staff director who made news was McGeorge Bundy in the Kennedy period. The first who made a lot of news and became a policymaker himself was Walt Rostow, who took over when Mr. Bundy left in the early Johnson period. From that moment on the system changed drastically. Mr. Rostow became the President's first adviser on foreign policy. He ceased to be a transmitter of ideas. He became the main shaper of policy. He drew what he wanted from the departments, rather than what they thought he should have. The President got from him not a full picture of all information and opinion available, but a picture edited and shaped by Mr. Rostow.

Was it a distorted picture? Most foreign policy experts in Washington would say that it was distorted both by Mr. Rostow's own strong

point of view and also by Lyndon Johnson's wishful thinking. He got what he thought he wanted — rather than what the departments thought he should have had.

Henry Kissinger, while in the White House, ran the operation the same way Mr. Rostow had. He, not the then Secretary of State William Rogers, told the President what to think. All opinion and information was filtered to the President through Dr. Kissinger. And even Dr. Kissinger suffered from it. His niche in history will be filled mostly from his later phase when the Secretary of State was once again a real figure, not a figurehead.

The moral of the story is that Mr. Carter would be wise to pick for himself a real secretary of state first, and then find someone with a passion for anonymity to be the channel at the White House. This was the original plan. The system has worked better when that plan has been respected.

Charles W. Yost

U.S. foreign policy: seven priorities for '77

Washington
Since the electoral campaign has monopolized most of American attention for almost a year, and has made hard decisions in foreign affairs politically inexpedient, a backlog of overdue decisions will confront the Carter administration as soon as it takes office. Among these, seven seem most significant and urgent.

1. SALT. The most vital, because it potentially concerns human survival, is the control of nuclear weapons, specifically the SALT talks with the Soviets which have been stalled since the Vladivostok meeting two years ago. Meanwhile technology, as usual, has gone galloping ahead. Effective control of the whole spectrum of weapons becomes each year more difficult.

Whatever form agreements in 1977 may take, the objectives are clear. Not only should ceilings on numbers of long-range missiles tentatively agreed to at Vladivostok be confirmed, but substantial reductions in those unnecessarily high numbers should be speedily negotiated. Cruise missiles, which otherwise will inevitably unleash a whole new round of competition, must be strictly circumscribed. A comprehensive nuclear test ban must be finally adopted.

Two fundamental points should be made about the nuclear-arms race. First, if it continues to escalate, it will sooner or later escape completely from control with probably horrendous consequences. Second, no conceivable form of détente, peaceful coexistence or other rational relationship with the Soviet Union can indefinitely survive an uncontrolled arms race.

2. Nuclear proliferation. The second issue is closely related to the first. If the proliferation of nuclear energy processes, of the sort from which nuclear weapons materials can be extracted, is not much more rigidly controlled, there will in ten years be not six or seven but twenty or more nuclear-weapons states. One can easily imagine the anarchy such proliferation would create.

President-Elect Carter made an excellent speech on this subject at the UN last May describing measures of control which should be adopted. Potential nuclear-weapons states will, however, pay more attention to what the present masters of nuclear weapons do than to what they say.

If we continue to multiply our arsenals of nuclear weapons, the aspirants will hardly believe us when we say they have no need for such weapons. If we build reprocessing plants and fast-breeder reactors which produce plutonium, they will not be persuaded such plants are unnecessary for their energy requirements.

3. New international economic order. With the oil embargo three years ago the United States awoke suddenly to the fact of global interdependence. Two years later, with the Kis-

singer speech at the UN in September, 1975, the U.S. acknowledged that negotiations between developed and developing countries would be a more productive way of resolving common problems than the confrontations which had begun to characterize their relations.

Negotiations on a wide range of common needs and competitive demands have since been proceeding, but so sluggishly that third-world countries suspect they are being given a runaround. The new United States administration will have soon to decide what elements of the proposed "new international economic order" it should accept and how it can convince the U.S. Congress that painful concessions on these points will bring long-term benefits, and are indeed essential to world stability.

4. International institutions. The new administration should also soon determine whether it prefers to deal unilaterally or multilaterally with threats to peace arising in the third world and with problems of economic development and interdependence. For 20 years after World War II, both Democratic and Republican administrations found significant advantage in conducting much of their international business through the UN and other international institutions. After 1985 America's unilateral venture in Vietnam and the great-power proclivities of the Nixon-Kis-

singer regime turned it in other directions. It is time to return, in the new era now commencing, to the earlier and wiser tradition.

5. China. The hour is overdue for proceeding with the normalization of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China. This will involve a substantial adjustment of our relationship with Taiwan, though not its rupture. Recent startling changes in Peking and their unpredictable consequences should warn us that it would be imprudent to procrastinate longer.

6. Middle East. Now that the Lebanese civil war is winding down, a respite from Arab pressures for a settlement with Israel will soon be ended. It is neither in Israel's nor America's interest to permit those pressures to build up again to an explosive level threatening another war. Far better to seize the opportunity offered by present moderate Arab leadership to begin to negotiate a comprehensive and enduring peace. That opportunity may not long be available.

7. Southern Africa. Only in 1976 the Ford administration awoke to the manifold dangers of racial war in southern Africa and began to work for solutions. The process, however, has only just begun. Neither Rhodesia nor Namibia is free, nor has apartheid been curtailed in South Africa. The responsibility of the United States to exert its great influence has only just begun.

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Readers write

Transkei, Britain's dilemma, job bias in Ulster

It is sad that at this critical time in history our international newspaper should be so prejudiced in its reporting on Transkei. Most whites in South Africa know little or nothing about Transkei and certainly no outsider should pronounce judgment without delving deeply into past history.

It is not correct to say Transkei was "carved out of economically less desirable portions of South Africa," as numerous founding tribes have occupied that territory since the beginning of South African history. To describe it as "lands of land so poor it is hard to see how they can become economically viable" is equally incorrect. You compare it in size to Switzerland, and with the industry and know-how of the Swiss or the Israelis it would become a very prosperous country, but most of the inhabitants are still very primitive.

The descendants of missionaries and other whites who have grown up in Transkei can speak the Xhosa language and understand the customs of the indigenous peoples which to the outsider are a closed book. One might almost say they have led a sheltered existence. Now that their country has accepted the responsibility of self-government they will develop their own industries and make better use of vast stretches of uncultivated land, which I can

assure you is as economically viable as any other land in South Africa, which is not a particularly well watered country. So please try to give us a fair deal in your reporting and give honor where honor is due.
Durban, South Africa
D. Cooper

Britain's dilemma

I do not agree with the editorial in the November 8th issue that Britain's dilemma is economic. The symptoms are economic but the dilemma is political — how to ensure that the majority wish for a mixed economy of public and private enterprise can be implemented. The aim of the militant left wing of the Labour Party is gradually to destroy private enterprise by taxation and strike action. In the economic chaos resulting they will aim to seize complete control and establish a totalitarian state, with themselves as a new privileged elite.

Consider the following scenario: The moderate wing of the Labour Party disavows the left, who are then correctly labelled Communist for this is what they are in all but name. The Liberals join the moderate Labourites to form a new Labour party to the left of center, leaving the Tories to the right of center, but both committed to a mixed economy so that

changes of government do not mean continuing reversals of policy.

In the ensuing atmosphere of confidence in a stable political future I am convinced that there would be an upsurge of activity which would soon restore to Britain a respected place in the world.
Essex, Surrey
G. B. A. Williams

Job bias in Ulster

The Sept. 20 article by Jonathan Harsch sounded like a publication put out by the Northern Ireland Industrial Development Office, because of the manner in which it promoted the Belfast firm of Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. It is unfortunate to see such a firm praised, in view of the fact that it refuses to hire Catholics.

Irish Catholics make up less than one percent of Short's work force (a well-known typical token number for Ulster firms doing business with U.S. companies). Yet the Monitor and Jonathan Harsch urge U.S. firms to do business with a firm that refuses to hire Irishmen or women if they are Catholics.

The Monitor's double standards are hanging out. I recall it deprecating the fact that South African firms would not hire blacks, and how dreadful this was. Yet the Monitor thinks that

this same thing is all right for Irish people, as long as they are Catholics.

Firms like Short Bros. and the Harland and Wolff shipyard (also praised in Mr. Harsch's article and also well known for its blatant discriminatory practices) have worked hard to keep Irish Catholics poor in Ulster for the past 50 years.

Michael D. McLoughlin
Director, Mass. Chapter
National Council of Irish
Americans
Worcester, Mass.

[Editor's note: No official records of the religion of workers are kept in Northern Ireland, according to the British Consulate General in Boston. But an unofficial figure of 5 percent Catholics at Harland and Wolff Shipyard in Belfast is cited in the book, "Point of No Return," by London Times correspondent Robert Fisk, and this is thought to be roughly correct.]

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.